TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...recast. Temp. 50-43 (10-6). Tomorrow rain. ...esterday's temp. 52-43 (11-6). LONDON: Partly ...loudy. Temp. 55-50 (13-10). Tomorrow similar. ...esterday's temp. 54-48 (12-9). CHANNEL: Slight. ...OME: Cloudy. Temp. 52-32 (11-0). NEW YORK: ...unny. Temp. 45-30 (7.—1). Yesterday's temp. ...-39 (7.—1).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 90 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.50 Dh.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Fl.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/-
France ..... 1.40 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 18 Ptas.
Greece ..... 10 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.00 | Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25Rials | Turkey ..... T.L.
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military $0.20
Israel ..... I.£T.35 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,026 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1973 Established 1887

London Police Kill 2 Pakistanis Who Terrorized Indians

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Feb. 20 (WP).— ...ondon police, famous for their ...armed restraint, today shot ...d killed two masked Pakistani ...uths who had invaded the ...dian High Commission build...g with imitation pistols and ...ives.

A third Pakistani, brandishing ...two-foot sword, was seized un...armed and held for question...g. He is a 15-year-old school ...y.

The trio had apparently tried ... "capture" the High Commis...on, situated in the heart of ...ondon, to protest India's con...nued retention of 90,000 Paki...ani prisoners of war.

Police fired 11 shots inside the ...one-pillared entrance hall. One ...sserby said, "I don't much like ...hat. It's getting to be Chicago ...ere."

But in the House of Commons, ...obert Carr, the home secretary, ...uickly defended the police, which ...is ministry supervises. The con...ables, he said, were threatened ...ith replica pistols indistinguish...ble from the genuine article. ...he policemen, he said, had obey...d the code for using firearms ...nd had no other course open to ...hem.

Gunfire by police is rare here. ...There were loud protests last ...December when another London ...olice constable, wounded in both ...arms, shot at a pair of bank ...obbers on Kensington High ...Street, killing one and hitting ...another.

Fear of Terrorism

The fear and loathing for po...litical terrorists, however, has be...come so widespread that Mr. ...Carr's defense met little opposi...tion in the House. Labor MPs ...hooted down one Conservative ...backbencher who suggested that ...the "deplorable incident" flowed ...from Pakistan grievances over the fate of their Indian-held countrymen.

The affair began at 9:30 this morning, 15 minutes before the *High Commission* opens for business. The eight-story stone building, *which houses India's* diplomatic mission here, is on Aldwych, a *busy street lined with* theaters.

The three Pakistanis, stockings over their heads, walked in the front door waving their plastic guns. They shouted in English: "We don't want money. We are here for a cause. Kill the Indian bastards."

They rounded up seven or eight early-arriving staff members, ordered them to lie on their stomachs on the floor and tied up two. The 15-year-old, according to police, hit Anil Dutt, a clerk, over the head with a sword. Mr. Dutt was hospitalized.

The other two Pakistanis, said by police to be 18 or 20 years old, demanded the building's keys.

Mrs. Rita Morgan, a cleaning woman, walked up from the basement, saw what was happening and went back down to tell a coworker to phone the police. Within minutes, nearly three dozen were on the scene. Among them were four constables from the Special Patrol Group, who are picked to guard embassies. Unlike most police here, they are issued each day a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver for their task.

As the police arrived, another clerk, Sen Gupta, escaped from his captors and leaped through a plate-glass window to the street outside.

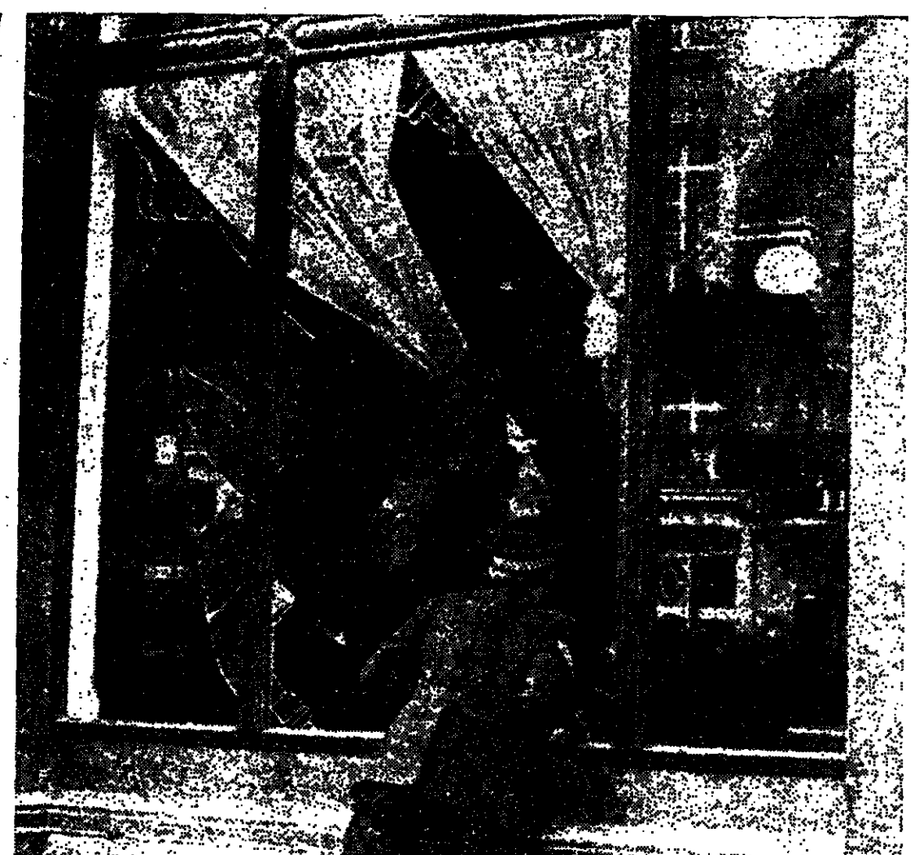
Two patrolmen slipped into the building from a side entrance on Montreal Place and took cover behind the great pillars in the reception room. According to John Gerrard, a deputy assistant commissioner at Scotland Yard, the two policemen shouted that they were armed and ordered the Pakistani trio to drop their weapons.

One, still holding his plastic gun, moved toward them and was shot in the head. The police moved deeper into the room. Another invader, police said, was still holding his "weapon" in a menacing fashion. He was shot in the body.

The police would not give the names or other particulars about the trio, but Commissioner Gerrard did say that they were British residents and that the captured youth was attending school outside London.

Later, the police found what they said were daggers on the trio. A garden hose filled with acid was also discovered behind a pillar. It had apparently been carried in to deface the building and underline the political demonstration.

Commissioner Gerrard said that armed police are instructed to fire when they or people they are defending are attacked by deadly weapons and have no other means of defending themselves. He laid great stress on the realism of the plastic guns that the Pakistanis had been holding.



Associated Press.
Policeman looking through broken window at India House in London yesterday.

Political Accord Included

In-Place Truce in Laos Agreed for Tomorrow

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 20 (NYT).—The Laotian government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao reached agreement this evening to end the war that has torn this country apart for the last decade.

The notification came in the form of a brief announcement on the Vientiane radio.

Spokesmen for the two sides said an agreement had been initialed in the presence of the Laotian premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, during a 50-minute meeting at his home by the chief Vientiane negotiator, Pheng Phongsavan, and the Pathet Lao leader, Phoumi Vongvichit.

The agreement will be formally signed tomorrow at Prince Souvanna's residence in the presence of the full delegations of both sides, representatives of the three-nation International Control Commission, the signatories of the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos and the diplomatic corps at 11 a.m.

24 Hours Later

The Vientiane radio and the Pathet Lao radio, broadcasting from Sam Neua, are scheduled to broadcast the announcement of the signing at noon, and the cease-fire is scheduled to take effect 24 hours later, at noon Thursday.

A Pathet Lao spokesman, Soth Phetrasy, said that the U.S. bombing of Laos would be halted at the same time as the cease-fire went into effect, although he declined to say whether he had had direct assurance from a U.S. official on the bombing halt.

The agreement was not merely a de facto cease-fire, such as the Pathet Lao had been proposing for the last few days, but included a complete political solution.

However, it appeared that the accord would cover only fairly general principles, with many details still to be discussed by commissions and subcommissions which have yet to be created.

Mr. Soth said that protocols containing such details would have to be agreed upon later.

Vietnam-Type Truce

In essence, the agreement would halt hostilities with an in-place cease-fire like the one in Vietnam, create a new coalition government on a provisional basis, and form a mixed political council to work out the details of future elections and the future form of the government.

The agreement provided for dividing ministry posts equally between the Pathet Lao on the one side, and the rightists and Prince Souvanna neutralists on the other.

According to the 1962 Geneva agreement on Laos, a tripartite government was created which gave the Pathet Lao fewer than one-third of the cabinet posts. Thus the new arrangement constituted a major gain for them.

But the agreement did not state who would be premier of the new government, nor did it specify the number of deputy premiers.

"All these and many details will have to be worked out later," Mr. Soth said.

The agreement itself was said to be only "about eight or 10 pages long," and various officials declined to discuss its details.

Mr. Soth, asked about future prisoner exchanges in Laos—including the repatriation of U.S. prisoners held by the Pathet Lao, who are not scheduled for repatriation by Hanoi—said it was a matter for later discussion.

The problem of prisoners would presumably be one of the first orders of business for the mixed military commission to be set up by the two sides.

Asked if his delegation was happy with the agreement, Mr. Soth replied, "Of course! The Laotian people have been suffering from this war for too long."

Down 30 Percent for Day

Cease-Fire Violations Drop, Saigon Reports

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (NYT).— American analysts expressed cautious optimism today about a reported decline in fighting and said it might indicate that an appeal by the Four Party Joint Military Commission was producing results.

One analyst said the reported decline in fighting "could be related" to the military commission's appeal Saturday for an immediate end to all hostilities in South Vietnam.

But he and others warned that the decline reflected only one day's action and that it was, as one put it, "too soon to draw any firm conclusion."

"We've seen such declines before," he said, referring to the period about 10 days after the cease-fire when fighting dropped to its lowest level since the truce went into effect on Jan. 28.

A Saigon military source brushed aside the decline in fighting, illustrated by the number of battlefield incidents reported by the government, as "not significant."

According to government reports, the number of alleged Communist violations of the cease-fire which the government uses as an indicator of battlefield activity declined today by about 30 percent.

Most of the action reported today was small, and most of the casualties were light.

But the government said a clash near Duc Hue, in Hau Nghia Province, near Saigon, resulted in the death of 34 Communist soldiers and the wounding of five government soldiers.

In another engagement reported by the government, 27 Communist soldiers and two government soldiers were said to have been killed in fighting near Hien Xuang, a town in coastal Phu Yen Province.

The government asserts that the Communists have thus far committed more than 4,000 al...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Nixon Says Vietnam Policy Brings World Peace Closer

By Lou Cannon

COLUMBIA, S.C., Feb. 20 (WP). —President Nixon said today that America's defense of South Vietnam had brought the world closer to peace than at any time since the end of World War II.

"... America has demonstrated by its willingness to stand by a small, weak country until we achieved an honorable peace that we deserve first the trust of our allies and the respect of our potential adversaries in the world," Mr. Nixon told an applauding audience of South Carolina legislators.

In defending his Vietnam policies, Mr. Nixon occasionally seemed near tears as he spoke of the sacrifices of American military men who had died in Vietnam or been taken prisoner.

He read from the letter of a woman whose son had died in Vietnam: "As the mother of a young man who gave his life in this war, I felt very strongly about wanting an honorable peace agreement. Had you agreed to anything less, you would have let down not only the boys in Vietnam but also those who died in this war.... We feel that our son James would have felt as we do, and would have supported your policy."

His speech today was an answer to his anti-war critics and a full-scale defense of America's role in Vietnam.

The South Carolina Legislature was the first to pass a resolution praising Mr. Nixon's effort in achieving a peace agreement.

Today Mr. Nixon traced the course of U.S. involvement in Vietnam during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations. He said that U.S. troops were sent there "for the most selfless purpose that any nation has ever fought a war.

"It was, very simply, to prevent the imposition by force of a Communist government on the 17 million people of South Vietnam. That was our goal and we achieved that goal and we can be proud we stuck it out until we did reach that goal."

Had the United States followed a policy of "peace at any price" or withdrawn simply for an agreement to return U.S. prisoners of war, it would have "eroded, perhaps fatally" respect among both allies and adversaries, he said.

Mr. Nixon said that initiatives undertaken by his administration with China and the arms agreement reached with the Soviet Union were based on this respect.

"So I say to you here today as we look to the future, the chances for us to build a peace that will last are better than they have been at any time since World War II."

By 7-to-0 Supreme Court Vote

Sirhan Loses Bid for Retrial In Murder of Robert Kennedy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP).— The Supreme Court today declined o review the conviction of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the murder f Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sirhan's lawyers had claimed, n appealing for a new trial, that olice searched his mother's home nconstitutionally after the 1968 hooting. The lawyers also said here was new evidence that irhan did not fire the fatal ullet.

The court rejected the appeal -0, without comment. Sirhan, 28, s serving a life sentence. He nitially was condemned to execuion but was resentenced after the alifornia Supreme Court outawed capital punishment.

Following Sen. Kennedy's laying on June 5, 1968, police earched Sirhan's bedroom in his mother's home in Pasadena, alif., without a warrant. They found notebooks containing an ntry, "RFK must die," and used them at the 1969 trial.

California officials said that mergency circumstances had justified the search without a warrant, that "police were legitimately concerned. . . whether the attack was just the first one of a series of planned assassinations of presidential candidates."

Sirhan's lawyers claimed that psychiatrists, physicians, physicists and others had uncovered "significant physical evidence" that Sirhan did not fire the fatal bullet.

The state replied that "unfortunately this new evidence was not presented to the California Supreme Court and is not in the record on appeal."

Two U.S. Supreme Court justices, William O. Douglas and Byron R. White, did not participate in today's rejection. The court gave no explanation.

In other actions today, the U.S. Supreme Court:

● Rejected consumer advocate Ralph Nader's bid to reopen the ITT-Hartford Insurance Co. antitrust case that raised a furor over alleged political influence last year.

● Rejected an attempt by the University of Southern California to avoid refunding 50 cents on each of some 140,000 football tickets sold for games during President Nixon's economic freeze.

● Turned down an appeal by the Memphis, Tenn., school board for review of a desegregation plan involving the busing of some 14,000 students.

● Declined to review a lower court decision that curbed the power of politicians to fire state employees because of their politics.



AP.
Sirhan B. Sirhan during his trial in 1969.

Verdun Cemetery Guarded In Search for Pétain Coffin

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Reuters).— Police scoured France today for the remains of Marshal Philippe Pétain, the hero judged traitor, whose coffin was stolen from its exile grave on the lonely Atlantic island of Yeu yesterday.

The spotlight turned on Verdun, where Pétain became a national hero in 1916 by halting the German advance during World War I.

Today police sealed off the snow-covered Douaumont Cemetery at Verdun, France's most honored burial site, to block attempts by fanatical admirers to give him a hero's grave there.

The accepted theory on the dramatic theft of his coffin from Yeu, 12 miles off the Atlantic coast, is that diehard Pétainists are bent on restoring the marshal's reputation, lost by collaborating with the Nazis in World War II.

In 1945, Pétain was imprisoned on Yeu after being found guilty of treason for heading the Vichy government. It was there he died and was buried at the age of 95, in 1951.

Police feared that Pétain partisans would try to parade their hero's coffin at Verdun tomorrow, the 57th anniversary of the beginning of the marshal's bloody and victorious stand in 1916.

The theft of Pétain's coffin threatened to become a serious electoral embarrassment for the ruling Gaullists, with less than two weeks to go before general elections. When and if it is finally found, President Georges Pompidou will have to decide whether to send it back into exile or comply with the Pétainists' wish to lay it in the military cemetery at Verdun.

Whatever his decision, he risks infuriating millions of French people who still have strong feelings on the Pétain affair.

Lawyer Jacques Isorni, who defended Pétain at his treason trial, offered Mr. Pompidou a third alternative today—reburial of the marshal at the Les Invalides army shrine in Paris. That would set the head of the Vichy regime next to Napoléon.

Mr. Isorni is a leader of the movement for Pétain's rehabilitation.

Air Controllers Strike in France; Traffic Crippled

PARIS, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—A strike by air traffic controllers today sharply reduced airline flights in France, stranding crowds of passengers and forcing Air Inter, the main domestic airline, to suspend services.

The airline said it did not know when it would be able to resume service.

At Orly, the main Paris airport, only 92 of 337 scheduled arrivals or departures took place today. The strike is due to last until Friday night.

At Le Bourget, another Paris airport, fewer than half of scheduled arrivals or departures were affected.

Regional control centers in Bordeaux and Aix-en-Provence joined the stoppage, called to back claims by the controllers for higher pay and the legal right to strike.

International flights into Paris were diverted to other West European countries. Crowds of passengers built up this morning at Orly and Le Bourget and many were forced to take trains to leave Paris.

Smuggling Is Suspected

Italy Conducting 2 Inquiries Into Finding of Met's Vase

By Nicholas Gage

ROME, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Italian authorities are conducting two investigations to determine if the 2,500-year-old Greek vase acquired last year by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York was smuggled out of Italy.

Should the authorities determine that the vase was smuggled, it is possible that they will request the cooperation of the U.S. government in bringing about its return.

The vessel, for which the museum was originally reported to have paid $1.3 million, was used to mix wine and water at banquets.

The vase—18 inches high and 21 11/16 inches wide and with a capacity of six or seven gallons—is of the type known as a krater, which has a round body, wide mouth and small handles. The vase is signed by its makers, the painter Euphronios and the potter Euxitheos.

No Comment on Progress

Col. Felice Mambor, chief of the carabinieri squad for the protection of Italy's art treasures, said yesterday that his office began an investigation of the vase several weeks ago. He refused to comment on its progress.

[In New York, the police department said it was collaborating with the Italian police in the investigation.]

Sources close to the investigation in Italy said that the carabinieri are "convinced the vase was found in an Etruscan tomb within the last two years and later smuggled out of the country."

The sources said the carabinieri, Italy's paramilitary national police force, had received information that a second vase was found in the same tomb and are pressing for its recovery before it can be sold.

Magistrate Acts

Col. Mambor would neither confirm nor deny reports of a second vase. But he did confirm that in addition to his own investigation, an Italian magistrate has begun an inquiry concerning Robert E. Hecht jr., the 53-year-old American who sold the Euphronios vase to the Metropolitan.

The involvement of Mr. Hecht in the museum's acquisition was disclosed yesterday in The New York Times in an article quoting European dealers as saying that they knew that the vase was dug up north of Rome in 1971 by bootleg excavators who sell what they find.

Mr. Hecht denied this in an interview here Saturday night, when he said the vase belonged to a friend of his and had been in the man's family for 50 years. Mr. Hecht said that in carrying out the sale he was acting for the friend, whom he could not name, he continued, because this might cause tax problems for the man in his own country, which was not Italy.

He acknowledged, however, that he had negotiated the sale with the Metropolitan and that museum officials had paid for the vase without meeting the man he said he represented.

[The Associated Press reported from Rome today that Mr. Hecht had said in a statement that the vase had been the property of Dikran Saraffian of Beirut and had been purchased by Mr. Saraffian's father in London in 1920.]

Mr. Hecht left Italy on Sunday and was reported to have gone to Switzerland. He was interviewed by the Italian police several days ago, but it is not clear what he said to them.

Mr. Hecht has been arrested in Italy and in Turkey on charges of buying illegally excavated antiquities, but the charges were ultimately set aside. The Turkish government has declared him persona non grata.

Yugoslavia, Bulgaria In Unannounced Talk

SOFIA, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Bulgarian Communist party leader Todor Zhivkov held a surprise meeting today with Yugoslavia's second-ranking Communist, Stane Dolanc, in the highest-level party contact between the two countries in 25 years.

Mr. Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian party, met Mr. Dolanc in a government guest house without prior announcement. Mr. Dolanc, as secretary of the Communist party executive bureau, is second only to President Tito.

India Faces Famine in Worst Drought in Decade

Criticism of Government Grows; Monsoon Season Holds the Key

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (NYT). —India, struck by the worst drought in a decade, is facing severe food shortages and rising prices and criticism of the government is growing.

Although the food shortage has raised the specter of famine in such states as Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Mysore, Gujerat, Andhra Pradesh and parts of Orissa, government officials deny that there is widespread starvation.

But at this point Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government, as well as critics, Western economists and food experts, agree that the monsoon season, which starts in June, will be the most crucial in years and that a scarcity of rain could spread famine across the country.

"The drought now is serious, it is there," T.P. Singh, of the Agriculture Ministry, said. "We can only hope that the monsoon will be good."

The balance between food and population—a fundamental one in India—is especially perilous in view of the drought. Farmers have swarmed into crowded cities like Bombay, set up makeshift tents and turned to begging. Hundreds of thousands of them have been placed on government relief projects at salaries as low as 30 cents a day.

There have been reports of families in remote villages living on one meal every two days, and of half-starved farmers eating lana, a shrub normally consumed by camels. There is a shortage of fodder, and hundreds of cattle are perishing daily. Drinking water is rationed in drought-stricken areas, forcing families to spend hours in line waiting to fill their buckets from government tankers and bullock carts.

The drought also has been a harsh blow to India's pride. Just two years ago, India seemed on the verge of self-sufficiency. Last month the government announced the purchase of at least two million tons of food grains, mostly from the United States.

In 1970-71, the government said that Indian farmers produced 107.8 million tons of food grains, at least 3 million more tons than had been expected. That made it possible for the government to fulfill its promise to halt all food-grain imports from the U.S.

With the population swelling at a rate of 13 million a year, the nation faced a setback last year with the production of about 104 million tons of grain. In the current farm year—1972-73—the yield is expected to be about 100 million tons, a crisis figure.

What makes the current drought even more depressing is the fact that India's 9.5-million-ton buffer grain stock, carefully saved as a cushion against shortages, has dropped by 6 million tons, possibly more.

Although prominent government officials, including A.P. Shinde, the agriculture minister, insist that the food situation is now "manageable," a rising chorus of voices is grumbling about the handling of the drought by Mrs. Gandhi's government.

Those voices were heard this week when the Indian Parliament opened amid protest and sharp opposition. Five of the major political parties boycotted the opening, protesting the government handling of the drought situation.

The government asserts that the war against Pakistan depleted India's food stocks by 2 million tons. It also claims that emergency programs—state irrigation projects, the dispatch of seeds and fertilizers to villages, work relief operations—have effectively thwarted widespread hunger.

Perhaps the most damaging allegation commonly heard against the government is that it failed to respond quickly enough to the drought because officials feared panic-buying and further inflation.

One Western agriculture expert said: "If they hadn't made this terrific pose of independence, and reacted in August instead of last month, they could have received larger imports on far better terms than now."

Nixon Trade Adviser Meets With Giscard and Schumann

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 20 (IHT).—Peter G. Peterson, President Nixon's special trade adviser, met with French officials today to stress the United States' view that the coming cross-Atlantic trade negotiations should take into account political, as well as economic, considerations.

In separate meetings today with Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and officials at the Elysée Palace, Mr. Peterson continued the contacts on his five-nation European trip. He has been in Rome and Bonn and will go from Paris to London and Brussels.

Earlier during his visit here, he met with Defense Minister Michel Debré, drawing attention to the broad, interrelated nature that the United States wants to give to the talks with the Europeans. The trade talks are scheduled to begin this fall in Geneva, but the initial sparring has, in effect, begun.

Informed sources said that the essence of the Peterson trip is to explain that the recent dollar devaluation must be followed by measures that enable the United States to maintain equilibrium in its balance of payments.

Farm Products Stressed

An exemple of this, said the sources, and one that probably was discussed with Mr. Debré, is the U.S. contention that its agriculture products must sell in Europe at competitive prices if the United States is to continue maintaining 300,000 soldiers in Europe.

The Europeans, so far, have been receiving Mr. Peterson politely, and have been stressing that they expect reciprocal concessions in the coming talks. At a news conference today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the Geneva negotiations would have to be balanced and that the United States could expect nothing that threatened the Common Market's agriculture policy.

In an article written last weekend for Le Figaro, Chris G. Petrow, the U.S. economic counselor here, said that the removal of barriers on agricultural products would be a main theme in Geneva.

Policy Accepted

"The United States accepts the [Common Market's] common agriculture policy and in no way wants to destroy it," Mr. Petrow wrote. But he said that this policy should not prejudice third countries by maintaining artificially high prices that favor excessive production.

And Mr. Debre, writing in this week's Le Point, said that it was perfectly natural for the United States to use "blackmail" in the negotiations and to establish a link between trade concessions and the U.S. troop presence in Europe.

"There is always an element of blackmail in any broad negotiations," he said, and it should be countered by blackmail.

"The Americans will think twice before pulling their troops out of Germany," Mr. Debré said, "both because of their world strategy and because they fear the neutralization of Germany. It will be a difficult game for that reason and for others. But one must have a strong stomach."

Mr. Peterson, who also met with Michel Jobert, secretary-general of the Elysée Palace, today, has also spoken in Paris with business and finance leaders and representatives of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Heath Rejects Inquiry Panel In Gas Dispute

Guerrilla Strikes Reduce Pressure

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath rejected today a proposal for a commission of inquiry as a step in solving the government's industrial dispute with 47,000 gas workers.

The gas men—the first of several unions challenging Mr. Heath's wage-restraint policy—are staging a series of guerrilla strikes and go-slows that have reduced gas pressure in three million homes, cut off supplies altogether at over 700 business firms and made thousands of workers idle.

Opposition leader Harold Wilson suggested in the House of Commons that the government should set up a royal commission to examine the gas men's pay claim.

Case for Pay Board

But Mr. Heath said he could not go beyond previous government statements that the gas men should start preparing a case to present to the Pay Board to be set up under Phase 2 of the government's price and wage policy.

The gas men's leaders have scorned this offer, saying they cannot prepare evidence before they know the board's duties. They noted that there is no assurance the board will be empowered to approve wage raises over the government's declared maximum of £ 1 ($2.40) a week, plus 4 percent of basic pay.

Meanwhile, 72 schools were closed by a strike of London schoolteachers, and commuter train services were badly disrupted by 30,000 engineers who adopted a "noncooperation" policy.

Police were called to several stations to prevent scuffles between railway workers and angry commuters.

Only two trains ran during the day on the normally busy line to Southend, 30 miles east of London, where engineers refused to take out trains they said were defective.

Leaders of the railmen were meeting the management for fresh talks on the dispute.



United Press International.

MILITARY BRIEFING—Canada's Lt. Gen. Duncan Macalpine, military adviser to the head of the International Commission for Control and Supervision of the Vietnam peace, pointing to map at a news conference in Saigon. He said ICCS teams would only go to safe areas until he personally had decided whether all areas have adequate protection.

Russia Says A-Ban Requires Accord of All Nuclear Nations

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, Feb. 20 (NYT).—The Soviet Union called today for the participation of China and France in negotiations toward an accord to end all testing of nuclear weapons.

In his opening statement as the 25-nation disarmament conference began its first session this year, Alexei A. Roshchin, the Soviet delegate, said that negotiations to end nuclear tests "require the participation of all nuclear states."

In the absence of Chinese and French delegates, the statement was taken as ruling out any serious progress in the conference here toward extending to underground blasts the 1963 Moscow treaty banning nuclear testing in the atmosphere and under water.

Neither China nor France has shown any interest in joining the conference. They have also refused to join the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain, the other nuclear weapon states, in subscribing to the 1963 treaty.

Principal Objective

The extension of the treaty ban to underground nuclear tests has been one of the principal objectives of the conference, which first met in 1962.

It was again upheld today as a major objective by Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations secretary-general, in a message he addressed to the conference.

Mr. Waldheim, recalling that the last General Assembly had called on the conference to give "first priority" to the underground test-ban issue, said:

"I wish to express the hope that the year 1973, which marks the 10th anniversary of the partial test ban treaty, would also mark a turning point in the efforts to achieve a comprehensive nuclear test ban."

But Mr. Roshchin, without expressly naming China and France, emphasized that those two countries would have to be parties to any all-inclusive test ban agreement.

"Nuclear tests," the Soviet delegate said, "including underground tests, must be ceased everywhere and by all." Only the participation of all nuclear powers in the negotiations can insure that "progress can be achieved in this matter," he added.

The United States is on the record as favoring the participation of all nuclear states in disarmament talks. However, Washington has avoided committing itself to any particular type of forum, such as a conference of the five nuclear powers that Moscow first proposed in 1971.

"The question of convening such a conference still remains topical," Mr. Roshchin said today.

Progress on the extension of the 1963 treaty to ban underground nuclear tests has always been blocked by the issue of how to insure compliance with the ban.

The Soviet Union again rejected today the possibility of any form of international inspection on its territory. But the United States believes that some on-site checking is needed to distinguish small earth tremors from possible sneak nuclear explosions.

This is what Joseph Martin jr., the U.S. delegate, meant when he said today that "only adequate verification provides the necessary confidence to sustain an arms control agreement of the importance of a comprehensive test ban."

Both the Soviet Union and the United States stressed today the importance they attached to continuing to seek an agreement outlawing chemical means of waging war.

However, Mr. Roshchin reiterated Moscow's opposition to all international controls to insure that chemicals are not being diverted from peaceful uses to military ends.

On the other hand, Mr. Martin recalled the U.S. view that the "relationship between scope and verification is a key portion of any arms control agreement."

IRA Gunmen Kill 2 Soldiers, Wound 3d in Belfast Ambush

BELFAST, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army gunmen shot and killed two soldiers and critically wounded a third in an ambush in the Roman Catholic Falls Road district tonight, an army spokesman said. A girl aged about 8 was wounded in the leg.

A routine patrol travelling in two open cars was caught in crossfire when gunmen opened fire for a few minutes, the spokesman said. Two soldiers died instantly and a third was hit as he ran for cover.

The gunmen threw a bomb before fleeing the wounded soldier said. "We managed to return a couple of shots but did not hit anyone. The bomb hurt no one."

Toll at 727

The deaths brought the toll to 727 persons killed in more than 3 1/2 years of violence between the Protestant majority, the Catholic minority and security forces.

Troops and police arrested a number of persons today in raids on guerrilla suspects. Troops near Londonderry captured two men they said were wanted for five murders.

A dozen persons were picked up after incidents of various kinds in the 24 hours up to 8 a.m., an army spokesman said. Then, after noon, troops stopped a car at a checkpoint near the Irish Republic border near Londonderry and arrested four men in it, two of them armed.

Army sources said the two were suspected of being the gunmen who burst into the Top-of-the-Hill Bar in Londonderry three months ago and sprayed the interior with machine-gun fire. Four Roman Catholics and one Protestant died in that incident.

Train Is Robbed

DUNDALK, Irish Republic, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Armed robbers held up a Belfast-to-Dublin express train today and escaped with at least £2,000 worth of cash, police said.

The gang, six men and a girl, lined up about 40 passengers and staff at gunpoint after the train pulled in for customs inspection at the station here, the first stop inside the Irish Republic on its way south from Belfast.

Treatment for Morton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI). Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton, 58, has a prostate malignancy and will enter Stanford University Medical Center at Palo Alto, Calif., for radiation therapy, the Interior Department said yesterday. The department said that the malignancy had been discovered in a early stage and was expected to respond to treatment.

Gaullists Gain On Left Coalition In Opinion Poll

PARIS, Feb. 20 (IHT).—The latest public opinion poll on the upcoming French legislative elections shows that the Gaullist majority has closed the gap to only 5 percentage points behind the front-running leftist coalition.

The poll also shows that the centrist Reformateur group, struggling to carve a niche for itself between the two giants, has picked up 3 points to 16 percent.

The poll, carried out by the SOFRES institute for the newspaper Le Figaro, showed that 43 percent of the electorate now intends to vote for a leftist union of Socialists, Communists and other leftists, a drop of 3 points from the previous poll.

Of the 43 percent, the Communist party remained stable at 20 percent, while the Socialists were off 2 points to 20 percent and the diverse leftist groups off 1 point to 3 percent.

The majority coalition of Gaullists, Independent Republicans and pro-government centrists gained 1 point to 38 percent.

The Reformateurs, meanwhile, registered their best showing yet in the poll, up 3 points from their 13 percent in a SOFRES poll two weeks ago.

30 Senators Ask Nixon to Seek Total A-Ban Pact

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—A bipartisan group of 30 senators today introduced a resolution asking President Nixon to seek a permanent treaty prohibiting all underground nuclear tests.

They proposed expanding the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty, which covers only tests above ground.

The sponsors, comprising nearly one-third of the Senate, said the United States and the Soviet Union should be willing to forgo minor improvements in their weapons programs to encourage other nations to slow down development of nuclear weapons.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., one of the sponsors, told the Senate, "Can anyone doubt that we, as well as all nations, would be far less secure were we to continue to develop modest refinements in our nuclear stockpile at the cost of seeing nuclear weapons in the hands of Germany and Japan, Israel and Egypt, or India and Pakistan?"

The resolution urges the President to propose an immediate suspension of underground testing that would remain in effect as long as it was respected by the Soviet Union.

Laborites to N. Vietnam

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 20 (AP).—A three-member British Labor party delegation left here today for a four-day fact-finding visit to North Vietnam, following a tour of South Vietnam last week. The group's spokesman, Labor shadow foreign secretary James Callaghan, said the group will return to London via Vientiane next Saturday.

U.S. Planes Hit Hanoi Troops, Supplies on Ho Trail in Laos

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Several thousand North Vietnamese troops and more than 200 tanks have been spotted moving down the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, Defense Department sources said today.

The department's official spokesman said, meanwhile, that U.S. bombing was continuing in Laos and part of it was aimed at North Vietnamese movements along the trail.

"To the best of my knowledge, it [the U.S. bombing] is going on today," spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim said at a late-morning news conference.

"There have been continued operations on the trail" since the Jan. 27 Vietnam cease-fire was signed, Mr. Friedheim said. He added that the movement of troops and supplies there was related to heavy fighting between Communist and Laotian government forces in southern Laos.

Other Pentagon sources said several thousand troops and more than 200 tanks had been seen going down the trail, which winds through the mountains on the Laotian panhandle.

Most in Battle Areas

Most of the recent heavy U.S. bombing activity in Laos, the sources said, was aimed at areas where fighting was taking place—in support of government troops in the northern part of the country and on the Bolovens Plateau at the bottom of the panhandle.

But the sources said that the Laotian government had requested some strikes on the trail to stop supply movements by trucks and other activities there.

The sources said it was impossible to determine whether the tanks headed down the trail were en route to the plateau, or whether they were ultimately destined for North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam.

Under terms of the Vietnam cease-fire, the North Vietnamese may replace tanks and other materiel remaining in South Vietnam on a one-for-one basis.

The Pentagon sources said that Hanoi might intend to move the tanks down the trail and have them ready to bring into South Vietnam through established checkpoints in exchange for worn-out or battle-damaged equipment now there.

[According to intelligence estimates, the Associated Press reported, the North Vietnamese have sent more than 250 tanks, many powerful 122-mm and 130-mm guns, about 50 armored personnel carriers and about 1,300 tons of supplies into southern Laos since early this month. It said U.S. sources also estimated that about 15,000 North Vietnamese troops have moved into southern Laos since the cease-fire.

[Meanwhile, the AP reported, intelligence sources say that a fuel pipeline that North Vietnamese Army engineers laid across the Demilitarized Zone last spring, to support a tank-led invasion, is being supplemented by a second pipeline.]

Humphrey Sees A Sentiment for Raising Tariffs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (UPI).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., considered an advocate of free trade, said yesterday that sentiment is growing in Congress and the country for restrictions against imports.

Legislation to enable the President to negotiate relaxed trade barriers will be in trouble in Congress unless it carries generous provisions for aiding workers whose jobs are lost because of imports, Sen. Humphrey told the American Imported Automobile Dealers Association at its meeting in New Orleans.

"You can't tell the man who loses his job in a factory that his loss is the nation's gain," the senator said. He predicted that the effects of the dollar's 10 percent devaluation last week would not be felt for months.

The Treasury yesterday sent Congress the formal proposal for a devaluation, to be achieved by raising the official price of gold.

President Nixon said last week that he would seek authority from Congress to raise and lower tariffs as a bargaining tool in negotiations. International talks on a trade agreement will open in Geneva in September.

Spain Police Report Arrest of 7 Maoists

OVIEDO, Spain, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Police said today they had broken up an underground Maoist group operating in northwest Spain.

The announcement said the police seized large quantities of propaganda and copying machines and arrested seven key operatives, including the group's 30-year-old chief, Manuel Armento Espejo. The Maoists were financed by international Communist party funds, police said.

Political Talk Site Proposed By Viet Cong

PARIS, Feb. 20 (AP).—The Viet Cong proposed today that the upcoming political talks with the Saigon government be held in a part of South Vietnam controlled by neither side, a Viet Cong spokesman said.

The spokesman, Viet Cong delegate Dinh Ba Thi, said after a meeting here with South Vietnamese officials that if a neutral site in South Vietnam is rejected he would support holding the talks in Paris.

The preliminary talks here are to prepare for negotiations on political issues between Saigon and the Viet Cong, as stipulated by the Paris peace agreement. The accord set a deadline of May 3 for the establishment of a National Council of Reconciliation and Concord.

The South Vietnamese government has said it prefers an Asian city, such as Jakarta or Singapore, for the political talks. It claimed that Saigon would be too dangerous because of resentment against the Communists.

"We believe in an unalterable fashion that the conference to settle the problems of South Vietnam must be held in South Vietnam," said Mr. Thi. But he said he had proposed Paris to try to end the deadlock.

A South Vietnamese delegate, Nguyen Phuong Thiep, said after the meeting he hoped the disagreement could be resolved soon. The two sides were scheduled to meet again Friday.

Saigon Expectations

SAIGON, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam of South Vietnam left today for an international conference in Paris on the ways to preserve the Vietnam truce.

At an airport news conference, Mr. Lam said, "I expect a lot from this conference." He said he expected it to "give the guarantee and insure the maintenance of peace in Indochina. We expect the nations participating in this conference will be ready to contribute to peace in this part of the world."

He planned to stop off in Rome to deliver a letter to Pope Paul VI from President Nguyen Van Thieu and have meetings with Italy's premier and foreign minister.

The 13-delegation conference is scheduled to open on Monday.

Cease-Fire Violations Said to Drop

(Continued from Page 1)

leged violations of the cease-fire. Saigon says more than 7,470 Communist soldiers and more than 1,280 government soldiers have died in fighting since the start of the cease-fire.

The Communists contend that Saigon's troops have violated the truce more than 2,000 times.

The Communists also asserted, in a Hanoi radio broadcast today, that the Saigon authorities have engaged in massive police repression since the cease-fire began. In Hué, they said, government police launched 500 "operations" and made "thousands of arrests" of suspected Communist sympathizers between Jan. 29 and Feb. 4.

The Communist broadcast charged that the government has refused to release "more than 16,000" military prisoners "under the pretext that they were voluntary returnees."

The government, meanwhile, announced that it had released about 200 more Communist war prisoners, bringing the total so far to about 6,500 who have been returned to the Communist side. Saigon said 830 government soldiers have been released from Communist captivity.

A Saigon spokesman said that at today's meeting of the Four Party Joint Military Commission's subcommittee on prisoners the Saigon representative proposed a new round of prisoner releases to begin Thursday and to include the release of 7,000 more military prisoners held by Saigon.

According to the Saigon spokesman, the Communist representatives on the subcommission rejected the proposal and suggested instead that the release of civilian detainees begin before the next round of prisoner exchanges.

"We will continue to demand that the military prisoners should be released first," the Saigon military spokesman said.

According to the government spokesman, Saigon has given the Communists a list of 5,000 civilian detainees it holds, and the Communists have presented Saigon with a list of 200 it holds. Each side says the other's figures should be much higher.

"In a rare appearance in downtown Saigon, Gen. Tran Van Tra, the chief of the Viet Cong delegation to the joint military commission, called for an hour today on the Indonesian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision.

Yesterday, Gen. Le Quang Hoa, chief of the North Vietnamese delegation to the military commission, visited the Hungarian delegation to the commission in Saigon.

18 More POWs Leave for Home

CLARK AIR FORCE BASE, Philippines, Feb. 20 (AP).—Eighteen more U.S. prisoners of war on their way home from North Vietnam left here today for the United States.

One, Capt. Joseph Crecca jr., 32, of East Orange, N. J., stayed behind because he may have malaria.

The 18 men smiled and waved to about 100 persons who had gathered to see them off. Several of the POWs walked over to shake hands, and someone put a lei of plastic orchids around the neck of Capt. James R. Berger, of Charleston, W. Va.

McNamara in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 20 (AP).—World Bank president Robert S. McNamara arrived here today for two days of talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt and other West German officials on the question of aid to developing countries.

Prague Invites Talks With Bonn

PRAGUE, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Gustav Husak, general-secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party, said today that Czechoslovakia was ready "at any time" to start official talks with West Germany to normalize relations.

"It is our view that the time is now ripe for official talks between the governments of the two countries," Mr. Husak said. "We are prepared to start them at any time." Czechoslovakia has never had diplomatic relations with West Germany.

Speaking at a meeting of the party's Central Committee here, Mr. Husak also said the improved international situation "has created conditions for an improvement of our relations with the United States."

Brandt Avoids Stormy Issue; To Pay Some Berliners' Visas

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Feb. 20.—The West German government today backed away from the first controversy of Chancellor Willy Brandt's second term in office.

At issue was a government proposal to withdraw the federal subsidy covering visa costs for West Berliners visiting East Germany.

The government justified the move—which cost it about $7 million last year—as a normalization measure putting West Berliners on the same footing as West Germans. But it raised a storm, both within Social Democratic ranks as well as in the opposition.

Critics contended that the proposal contradicted the government's professed determination to promote greater contact between peoples in divided Germany. West Berlin Mayor Klaus Schuetz, a close political ally of Mr. Brandt, described it as "politically unsound."

Mr. Brandt backed away from the decision in a meeting with Social Democratic parliamentarians today. He said that the federal government would continue to subsidize visits by pensioners and children.

He indicated the decision was not final in any case, and that the question would be further examined with the West Berlin Senate.

The East Germans charge West Berliners five marks for a one-day visa and 15 marks for longer visits.

The issue was clearly one of principle rather than of trimming the budget. The West German government will subsidize the West Berlin economy to the tune of some $165 million this year.

Travel for West Berliners through the Berlin wall was one of the main breakthroughs accomplished by Mr. Brandt's negotiators with the East Germans. Some two million visits have been made since the new regulations came into effect late last year, ending years during which permission to enter East Germany was granted only for emergency family matters.

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Whitlam in Jakarta

JAKARTA, Feb. 20 (AP).—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam arrived here today on his first trip abroad as chief executive.

Stabilizer Stuck On Soviet Airliner In Which 66 Died

PRAGUE, Feb. 20 (UPI).—The stabilizer of a Soviet airliner that crashed while making a landing at Prague yesterday jammed, preventing the pilot from maneuvering up or down, Western airline officials said today.

The officials quoted the Russian pilot, identified only as Capt. Cernevcov, as saying, "The stabilizer locked as we came in to land."

The Aeroflot three-engine jet crashed in flames at Prague airport, killing 66 of the 100 passengers and crew on board, CTK, Czechoslovakia's official news agency, said. An Aeroflot official reported yesterday that 77 had died in the crash.

The survivors were all in the front section or in the cockpit of the plane, a Tupolev-154, equivalent in size to a Boeing-727.

There were conflicting reports as to whether the plane caught fire before or after it hit the ground.

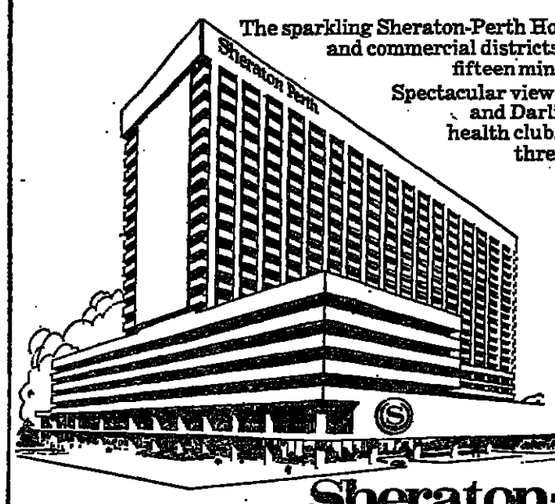
A Western airline official said: "I have heard that the captain told the investigating commission he was not aware of a fire aboard the plane before it crashed."

WEATHER

	C.	F.	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Overcast
ANKARA	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Overcast
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy
BELGRADE	6	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	5	41	Overcast
BRUSSELS	6	43	Foggy
BUDAPEST	5	41	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	5	41	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy
FLORENCE	11	52	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Overcast
GENEVA	3	37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-1	34	Rain
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	11	52	Cloudy
LISBON	15	59	Cloudy
LONDON	11	52	Overcast
MADRID	10	50	Cloudy
MILAN	8	46	Cloudy
MONTREAL	1	34	Snow
MOSCOW	-1	30	Cloudy
MUNICH	1	34	Snow
NEW YORK	6	43	Cloudy
NICE	14	57	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Overcast
PRAGUE	2	36	Cloudy
ROME	12	52	Cloudy
SOFIA	2	36	Rain
STOCKHOLM	3	37	Rain
TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
TUNIS	10	50	Cloudy
VENICE	8	46	Cloudy
VIENNA	4	39	Rain
WARSAW	2	36	Rain
WASHINGTON	6	43	Cloudy
ZURICH	0	32	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Kissinger Back From Asia, Will Report Quickly to Nixon

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (IHT). Henry A. Kissinger returned here the United States today to report to President Nixon on an 11-day asian tour that brought an apparent warming of relations between Washington and both Hanoi and Peking.

President Nixon's national security adviser discussed the United States' role in the postwar era in lengthy conferences with the leaders of China and North Vietnam.

He flew from Tokyo today after he briefed Premier Kakuei Tanaka on these talks. He also discussed plans for rebuilding Indochina—in which the United States hopes Japan will take a major role—and the developing U.S.-China relations, a Tokyo announcement said.

In Key Biscayne, Fla., where President Nixon was ending a holiday, the White House said Mr. Kissinger would report extensively to the President this afternoon, with a Washington-Peking communiqué likely to be issued Thursday.

There were some indications that President Nixon might also make a statement about Mr. Kissinger's mission to China, which reports from Peking have said resulted in an apparent major breakthrough.

Yesterday, Premier Chou En-lai called his talks with Mr. Kissinger "very good." A major event in the four-day visit was Mr. Kissinger's two-hour meeting Saturday night with Chairman Mao Tse-tung, widely reported throughout China on television and in the press.

Western diplomats in Peking were predicting some kind of official U.S. presence there before the year's end.

Mr. Kissinger is returning to a capital where opposition has been growing in Congress to any direct U.S. aid to rebuild North Vietnam while the administration seeks cutbacks in domestic spending.

Today, Sen. Herman Talmadge, D., Ga., a ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said he opposes any aid program to Hanoi. "I do not intend to vote to give them so much as one canceled postage stamp," he said in a speech.

The comment drew applause from the Women's Forum on National Security, which says it represents five million members of 17 women's patriotic organizations.

The Senate Majority Leader Sen. Mike Mansfield, said that the expected administration request for aid to North Vietnam "is in trouble in Congress at the present time." He said he based that assessment on talks with colleagues and on his mail, none of which, he said, supports U.S. aid.

However, he reaffirmed his support of the general proposition that the United States should help rebuild Indochina, although he added that this aid is subject to "various criteria."

Sen. James L. Buckley, R-Con., N.Y., Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., and Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Ind., Va., said in floor debate that the United States had pressing domestic problems that would need money.

Many members of Congress, liberals and conservatives, have criticized any plan to help rebuild North Vietnam because of the burden it would put on strained U.S. finances.

The administration has said that in negotiations between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, a five-year, $7.5-billion program of U.S. aid for North and South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia was discussed, with $2.5 billion earmarked for North Vietnam.

U.S. College Students Found Increasingly Conservative

By Fred M. Hechinger

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT).—The decline of college student radicalism, first noted a year ago, seems to be continuing. A survey of freshman attitudes made public last week shows a further turn away from liberal views toward conservative opinions, reflecting the prevalent conservatism of the country at large.

The study, conducted by the American Council on Education, a nongovernmental organization, was based on questionnaires returned by 188,900 freshmen at all types of institutions of higher education across the country. The bulk of the students questioned were 17 to 19 years of age.

Here are some of the findings:

● Political orientation. Almost two-thirds of this year's freshmen describe themselves as middle-of-the-road or conservative. Slightly fewer than one-third see themselves as liberal. Only 2.4 percent see themselves as on the far left and fewer than 1 percent as on the far right. Since last year the liberal and far left sector has declined by 3 percent.

● Social issues. With the Vietnam war out of the way, the two remaining social issues attracting the broadest spectrum of support are the stepped-up battle against pollution (89.6 percent) and the drive for consumer protection (76 percent).

Slightly fewer than half of the freshmen feel that the United States is not doing enough to promote school desegregation. As for crime, slightly more than half of those questioned believe that "the courts are too concerned with the rights of criminals"—the current idiom for the conservative "law and order" outlook on justice and civil liberties.

● Campus affairs. More than 43 percent feel that colleges have been too easy on student protesters. One-fourth believe a college has a right to ban extremist speakers. One-third would give college officials the right to "clear" student publications.

Perhaps the strongest expression of student power carried over from the revolt days is the insistence by an overwhelming majority (76.2 percent) that students should participate in faculty promotions and that colleges should stay out of students' off-campus behavior (87.2 percent). Only 38.5 percent want grades abolished in favor of a pass-fail system or some other arrangement.

● Women's rights. An odd ambivalence has crept into the students' attitudes toward women's rights. More than 91 percent—the largest single bloc on any issue—support job equality for women. But 37 percent, apparently thinking about their own future personal arrangements, feel nevertheless that married women should be confined to home and family. Somewhat paradoxically, the vote was overwhelmingly, by 67.4 percent, against large families.



Associated Press

BOGGED DOWN—Both the drivers and their dunebuggy are covered with mud following road race in Rapid City, S.D., where 62 four-wheeled vehicles and 71 motor bikes competed. And from the looks of them, they didn't exactly come in first.

New Orleans Police Evidence Indicates Sniper Was Alone

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP).—Police Superintendent Clarence Giarrusso said yesterday the evidence was "overwhelming" that Mark Essex was the lone sniper responsible for the shootings last month that resulted in eight deaths at the downtown Howard Johnson Motel here.

A 10-page "status report"—the first official word on a police investigation—said: "It has not been definitely determined if Essex did or did not have one or more accomplices or co-conspirators."

However, Mr. Giarrusso made it clear that police doubt that Essex had help.

"The evidence, as we've gathered the evidence, indicates to us there was only one person," he said. "I am not going to say definitely there was only one, but the evidence is overwhelming that there was only one."

Essex was killed atop the hotel by policemen firing from a helicopter. The police operated through that night on the assumption, referred to in the report as "a reasonable belief," that there was more than one sniper, and continued to shoot at the building long after Essex was killed.

However, when policemen made it to the roof more than 24 hours after the shooting started Jan. 7, they found only Essex's body.

Speculation that Essex was not alone was based on these reports: word from a man wounded by a sniper that Essex was not the man who shot him, reports that the helicopter received fire after Essex was shot, and reports of shouting from the roof after Essex was killed.

Robert Bemish, who played possum in an eighth-floor swimming pool for about two hours after being shot, told police the man who shot him, unlike Essex, had a goatee. However, Mr. Giarrusso said six policemen, two hotel employees and three of four hotel guests were on the eighth floor at the time Mr. Bemish was wounded and "saw no one other than Essex on that floor."

He said that what were believed at the time to be shots from another sniper firing at the helicopter after Essex was dead probably were ricocheting police bullets.

As for the shouting, "Possibly police or other people were doing some of the shouting," said Mr. Giarrusso. "It's embarrassing to admit it, but it's true." He explained that later simulations of the shoot-out showed it was virtually impossible to tell where shouting actually came from because of echoes and wind currents.

He said the evidence shows Essex carried 83 rounds of ammunition into the hotel with him and that 51 of the rounds were fired from the .44-caliber magnum Essex carried with him.

50 Bus Riders Injured In Baltimore Accident

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20 (AP).—About 50 persons bound for an anti-poverty rally in Washington were injured today when one chartered bus slammed into the rear of another at a Baltimore Harbor Tunnel toll plaza.

A Harbor Tunnel police spokesman said that none appeared to be seriously injured. The two buses, both from New Jersey, were en route to a rally to protest administration plans to reduce federal anti-poverty spending.

Blocks Buried Near Tower of Pisa To Anchor Cables If Lean Worsens

PISA, Italy, Feb. 20 (AP).—Workers are burying huge concrete blocks around the Tower of Pisa as part of an emergency plan to save the tower if its lean suddenly worsens.

There is no immediate danger, experts said, but the government commission charged with selecting a plan to solve the problem definitively felt it should take no chances while it is studying proposals.

To provide for an emergency, the commission has decided to prepare the groundwork for a system of 16 retaining cables to be attached to the tower and to the cement blocks around it.

Once the cement blocks are laid, at a distance of at least 300 feet from the tower, it would take just half a day to attach the cables.

The commission is due to choose by November the winning entry in an international competition for save-the-tower projects. The government has set aside 3.2 billion lire ($5.5 million) for the work.

The 800-year-old tower is 14 feet 3 1/2 inches off center. The layers of sand and clay on which it rests are so resilient that the structure sways perilously in gales and with minor earth movements.

"The tower is unpredictable," said a Pisa expert. "No one here can say for sure how long it can stand on its own."

Space Center In U.S. Named For Johnson

KEY BISCAYNE, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP).—President Nixon has signed a Senate resolution designating the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston as the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, in honor of the late President, the Florida White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Nixon said that "few men in our time have better understood the value of space exploration than Lyndon Johnson." He noted that Mr. Johnson helped enact legislation beginning the space program, and added:

"By his vision and his work and his support, Lyndon Johnson drew America up closer to the stars, and before he died he saw us reach the moon, the first great plateau along the way."

Californian Tied To 4 More Deaths For a Total of 10

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP).—Sheriff Douglas James says he will seek four more first-degree murder charges against former honor student Herbert Mullin, 25, already charged with six killings.

Thirteen murder victims have been discovered in this coastal resort area in the past six weeks.

Sheriff James said yesterday he will seek new murder charges against Mr. Mullin in the shooting deaths of four teen-age boys at their forest campsite. The bodies were found Saturday by the brother of one of the victims. The sheriff said each of the four had been shot in the head with a small-caliber weapon.

The six slayings with which Mr. Mullin was charged earlier were committed with such weapons.

The four bodies were found inside a bloody makeshift shelter less than two miles from Mr. Mullin's family home.

Mr. Mullin was arrested a week ago, minutes after a 73-year-old man was shot to death by a gunman in a passing auto. Officers said they found a 22-caliber rifle and handgun in Mr. Mullin's car. Two days later, Mr. Mullin was charged with that shooting and the January slayings of a mother, her two young children and a young married couple. Authorities said earlier the five January killings appeared to be "drug-related" and Mr. Mullin was acquainted with some of the victims.

Gallup Poll

Little Rise in Marijuana Use by U.S. Adults

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Feb. 20.—Marijuana use among American adults is no longer showing a large increase, with the percentage of adults who have tried marijuana virtually the same today (12 percent) as one year ago (11 percent).

The 11 percent shown in last year's survey was nearly triple the 4 percent found in a 1969 survey.

The latest survey also shows that opposition to the legalization of the use of marijuana remains overwhelming, despite the efforts of the pro-legalization forces.

Eight in 10 Americans (78 percent) express opposition to marijuana's legalization, compared to 81 percent a year ago and 84 percent in 1969.

Those most in favor of legalization are younger adults (34 percent) and persons with a college background (29 percent). Among marijuana users, the weight of opinion is heavily in favor of legalization, 64 to 25 percent.

Earlier Gallup surveys offer evidence that some of the opposition to the legalization of the use of marijuana can be traced to attitudes on the part of the public that marijuana is physically and psychologically harmful, is addictive and leads to the use of other drugs.

To determine the percentage of adults who have tried marijuana at least once, the following question was asked of a national sample of 1,508 persons, 18 and older, in more than 300 scientifically selected localities during the period Jan. 26-29.

"Have you, yourself, ever happened to have tried marijuana?"

Following are the latest national results and trend:

Ever Tried Marijuana?

Latest	12 %
1972	11 %
1969	4 %

Following are the latest results by key groups:

Ever Tried Marijuana?

18-29 years	36 %
30-49 years	5 %
50 and over	2 %
Men	17 %
Women	8 %
College Background	22 %
High School	12 %
Grade School	2 %
East	13 %
Midwest	10 %
South	9 %
West	20 %
Those who favor legalization	50 %
Those who do not favor legalization	4 %

Current use of marijuana is highest in the 18-29 age group, with more than a third (36 percent) stating that they have used the drug at least once. Men are twice as likely to have tried marijuana as women. Persons with a college background are much more likely to have used the drug at some point than are those with less formal education.

Far West 'Leads'

Persons living in the Far West are more likely to have tried marijuana than are persons in other regions of the country.

Fully half (50 percent) of all persons in the current survey who favor the legalization of marijuana say they have tried marijuana. In sharp contrast, only 4 percent of those who oppose legalization have tried marijuana.

This question was asked next in the survey:

"Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not?"

Following are the latest results and trend:

Should Use of Marijuana Be Legalized?

	Yes	No	No opinion
Latest	16 %	78 %	6 %
1972	15	81	4
1969	12	84	4

Following are the latest results by groups:

Should Use of Marijuana Be Legalized?

	Yes	No	No opinion
18-29 years	34 %	59 %	7 %
30-49 years	11	83	6
50 and over	7	87	6
Men	18	76	6
Women	13	81	6
Those who have tried marijuana	64	25	11
Those who have not	9	86	5

Kerner to Fight For Erasure Of Bribe Conviction

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP).—Federal Judge Otto Kerner said yesterday that he will battle to erase his conviction for bribery—the first guilty verdict ever returned against an active member of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Mr. Kerner, 64, and his longtime associate, Theodore J. Isaacs, 62, were convicted yesterday in U.S. District Court of conspiracy, bribery, fraud and income-tax evasion. They were accused of taking a bribe in the form of race track stock while Mr. Kerner was governor of Illinois, from 1961 to 1968.

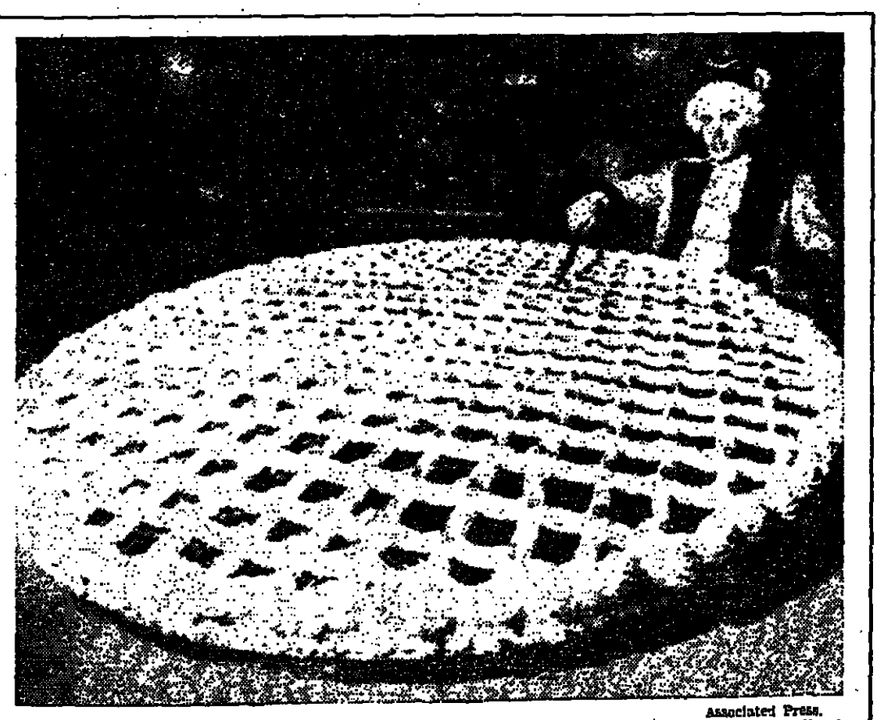
Judge Robert J. Taylor allowed 30 days for motions, but he did not set a date for sentencing. Mr. Kerner and Mr. Isaacs were freed on their own recognizance.

Mr. Kerner said: "This battle is even more important than life itself because it involves my reputation and honor, which are dearer than life itself, and I intend to continue this battle." His lawyer, Paul R. Connolly, said that he would ask for a judgment of acquittal and, if that was denied, he would move for a new trial.

Mr. Kerner faces a maximum sentence of 83 years in prison and $93,000 in fines on the 17-count conviction. Mr. Isaacs, charged with 15 counts, could be sentenced to 73 years in prison and fined $73,000.

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Associated Press.

CUTTING IT DOWN—University of Utah student slicing six-foot cherry pie that was made for the student body to celebrate George Washington's birthday. Baked in six sections, 30,000 cherries were used and 13 gallons of whipped cream were added afterwards in the 230-pound creation. And that, sir, is, according to AP, no lie.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Greek Court Sentences 2 In Bombings

Terms of 9,7 Years For Anti-Regime Plot

ATHENS, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—An Athens court-martial today sentenced a retired air force officer and a doctor to imprisonment for 9 years 10 months and 7 years 8 months, respectively, for exploding bombs in Athens. The two were accused of forming an organization to fight the Greek regime.

The five-member tribunal deliberated for 70 minutes at the end of a two-day trial and then the court president, High Judge Evghenios Karahalios, read the sentence to a packed courtroom.

The two men, former Lt. Col. Anastassios Minis, 53, and Dr. Stefanos Pantelakis, 43, were arrested in Athens last April and charged with exploding 15 bombs in the capital from the beginning of 1971 until April, 1972.

They both admitted the charges, but claimed that they had taken all precautions not to cause injuries to anyone.

Anti-U.S. Motive

Some of the bombs went off under cars belonging to American servicemen. Minis said this was designed to demonstrate opposition to U.S. foreign policy, which, he claimed, kept the army-backed regime in power. Two bombs exploded near the French Embassy in March, 1971, and others were detonated in the Athens archbishopric, in a shop and in squares in the center of Athens.

Pantelakis alleged yesterday that a statement he made during police interrogation was elicited by torture. Minis claimed that military policemen had brutally beaten him during his interrogation.

For health reasons, an Athens civil court today suspended for six and eight months the life sentences previously given to two men found guilty of anti-state activity and of being Communists.

Nicholas Kaloudes, 55, and Constantine Fellnis, 54, were sentenced by a court-martial in 1967 after the court declared them members of the outlawed Communist party's Central Committee and convicted them of plotting to overthrow the regime. Greek law permits the suspension of sentences that endanger prisoners' lives.



Associated Press.

SHARP-SHOOTERS—Young Lebanese women in training to be police officers are the first members of a force which will eventually be 500 strong. University graduates with law degrees, they are undergoing intensive courses in sharpshooting and karate. Later they will go to London to complete their training with Scotland Yard.

First Major Test Since Parliamentary Setback

Trudeau Faces a Challenge Over Budget

By Bill Boyd

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (WP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal government, facing its first real test since last October's election eliminated its parliamentary majority, last night laid out a budget that should insure its survival.

The budget appears to contain just enough to satisfy the official opposition—the Progressive Conservative party—as well as the Socialist-oriented New Democratic party, whose votes the Liberals need to enact legislation.

The Conservatives appear to be unable to totally reject a budget that calls for a 5 percent cut in personal income taxes, a measure they campaigned for last October.

The New Democrats probably would not vote against a budget that increases old-age pensions to $100 a month, from about $80.

There are 109 Liberal seats in the House of Commons. The Conservatives have 107 seats and the New Democrats hold the balance of power with 31. The Quebec-based Social Credit party, rightist Populists, have the other 17 seats in the 264-seat House.

Mr. Trudeau has said that he would not resign unless the budget was rejected as a whole. He has said that rejection of a part of it does not mean a lack of confidence in his government.

The Conservatives, under Robert Stanfield, in their most powerful position in 10 years, probably will attack the budget, which financial experts describe as one of the most complicated in years. But it doesn't look as if it has enough weak points to topple Mr. Trudeau.

John Turner, the 43-year-old finance minister who is regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Trudeau, described the budget to the House of Commons in Ottawa last night.

It is a strongly expansionist budget that Mr. Turner said is aimed at fighting Canada's unemployment rate, which is between 6 and 7 percent.

The budget is expected to leave the government with a deficit of $975 million by the end of the 1973-74 fiscal year, based on anticipated revenues of $18 billion. Mr. Turner said he was worried less by inflation than unemployment.

Some sales taxes were cut and tariffs reduced, largely on foodstuffs imported from the United States.

However, despite the election platform of David Lewis, the leader of the New Democrats, Mr. Turner did not withdraw tax benefits granted last spring to some corporations. Mr. Lewis had branded the tax benefits "corporate ripoffs," arguing that businesses are getting fat at the expense of the wage earner.

Mr. Turner said that these measures "are needed to strengthen the foundation of our economy and its capacity to create jobs."

Neither Mr. Stanfield nor Mr. Lewis had any immediate comment on the budget, other than to say it would be studied.

Mr. Turner said that Canadian manufacturers could use the tax benefits to help counter export-aid measures that Washington has granted to some U.S. industries to be more competitive on world markets.

In a speech indirectly related to the budget, the federal science minister, Jeanne Sauve, hinted earlier yesterday that Ottawa is considering additional incentive grants to industries.

Mr. Lewis has estimated the grants at $3.5 billion over the last five years. Most of them, he says, have gone to wealthy foreign-owned companies such as IBM Canada, Westinghouse Canada, Canadian General Electric and oil firms.

However, Mrs. Sauve qualified her remarks by referring to Canadian-controlled companies—a term which would need definition before the New Democrats could accept it.

As a concession to Mr. Lewis, the budget provided for a "watchdog" committee to be set up to oversee tax incentives to industry.

Moynihan In India to Assume Post

New U.S. Ambassador Faces Strain in Ties

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (AP).—Daniel P. Moynihan arrived here today to take up his post as U.S. ambassador to India, whose relations with the United States have been strained, and said he did not mind if the two countries made different "judgments about world affairs."

Mr. Moynihan broke protocol and read a 900-word statement upon arrival at New Delhi's airport.

"Diversity of opinion is the hallmark of free societies, and the vigorous assertion of conflicting views is the manner by which we conduct our public life," Mr. Moynihan said.

The United States and India have found themselves at opposite poles on the Vietnam conflict and on the India-Pakistan war that resulted in the formation of independent Bangladesh out of what had been East Pakistan.

The State Department was upset two weeks ago when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi indirectly criticized American policies in Indochina. She later said her criticism was not directed at any country.

Ex-Aide to Nixon

Mr. Moynihan, 45, is President Nixon's former urban affairs adviser and director of the joint Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology Center for Urban Studies. He succeeds Kenneth B. Keating as ambassador here.

Mr. Moynihan said he had been following closely India's programs for dealing with the problems of poverty and population.

"I shall be, for that reason, an all the more interested observer of the Indian scene," he said. "You have undertaken great and noble goals on the success of which much depends. A period of great promise is ahead."

Mr. Moynihan officially will become ambassador when he presents his credentials to President V. V. Giri, probably within the coming week.

In a speech to the opening session of Parliament yesterday on behalf of the government, Mr. Giri said: "It is our earnest desire to improve understanding and cooperation with the United States of America."

Rhodesia Holds Newsman Under Special Powers

From Wire Dispatches

SALISBURY, Feb. 20—Rhodesian security police today arrested freelance journalist Peter Niesewand and held him in prison under the government's Emergency Powers Act.

Mr. Niesewand, 28, a Rhodesian citizen, was the Salisbury correspondent for United Press International, Agence France-Presse, Reuters, the British Broadcasting Corp. and The Guardian of London.

Mr. Niesewand first tangled with the authorities last December over a story he wrote on the security situation in Mozambique. He refused to reveal his sources for the story.

Last month, at the height of anti-terrorist operations in the Centenary district of Rhodesia, an official of the Ministry of Information called him to say that a press visit to the area had been arranged for local and foreign journalists. The official told Mr. Niesewand he was expressly not invited.

This morning, three security policemen called on Mr. Niesewand's Salisbury home, searched it, then drove off with him. The police had a detention order that alleged that he was "likely to commit or incite the commission of acts which would disturb or interfere with the maintenance of public order."

Joseph Szigeti, Violin Soloist, Dies at Age 80

LUCERNE, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Hungarian-born violinist Joseph Szigeti, 80, who had appeared as a soloist with almost every major symphony orchestra, died here last night.

The native of Budapest gave his first concert at the age of 13. He moved to Switzerland as a young man and became a professor at the Geneva Conservatory, where he remained from 1917 to 1924.

Before World War II he went to the United States, where he spent 20 years, mainly in California.

He toured the world, specializing in the works of contemporary composers, particularly those of his friend Bela Bartok, Prokofiev and Stravinsky.

After retiring in 1960, he settled in Montreux, Switzerland.

East Germany Said to Reject Ties With Israel

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (UPI).—East Germany was reported today to refuse to have diplomatic relations with Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia. It also was said to reject Israeli demands for reparations for Nazi crimes.

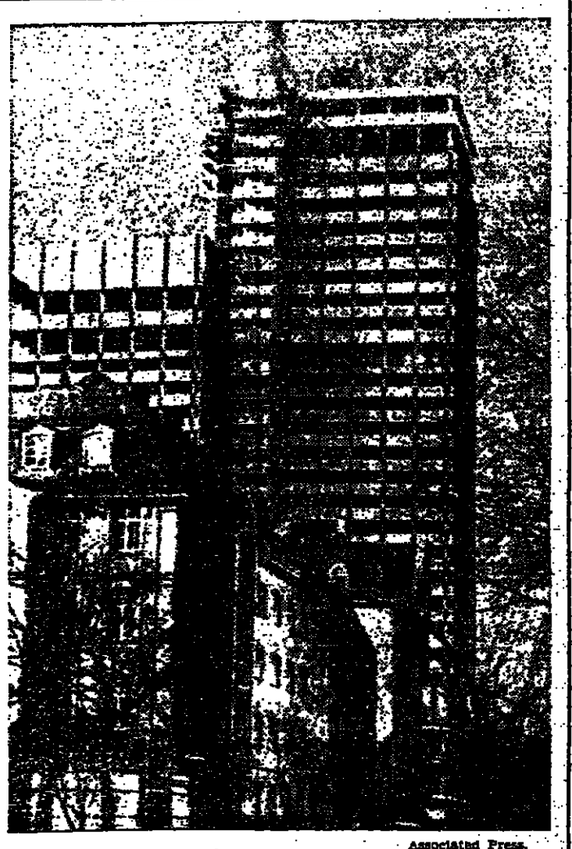
The East German position was outlined in the weekly newspaper Horizont, which reflects Foreign Office opinion.

East German opposition to paying Israel compensation for Nazi actions long has been known, but the refusal to establish relations came as a surprise. The paper said:

"A normalisation of relations with some states, such as the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia, are no more on the agenda than the taking up of diplomatic relations with Israel, which under disregard of United Nations resolutions continues its aggression against the Arab states which are allied in friendship to the German Democratic Republic."

Sadat, Military Confer

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat conferred yesterday with Egypt's top military leaders, including War Minister Ahmed Ismail. This was the second such meeting within three days. On Saturday, the president spent five hours with his military commanders.



Associated Press.

LOWER HIGH RISE—Frankfurt municipal authorities have declared that this building must lose its top three floors because it violates the city's building code. No structure is supposed to be more than 90 meters (295 ft.) high. Owner says he will fight decision.

Israel Is Building a Highway Along Occupied West Bank

By Terence Smith

AQRABA, Israeli-Occupied Jordan, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Israel has quietly begun work on a new highway along the occupied West Bank that could ultimately link Jerusalem with the Upper Jordan Valley.

Although no word of the project has appeared in the Israeli press, construction of the first 10-mile section of the road began in the isolated valley below this hill town late in November.

The highway would be consistent with a controversial plan proposed by Deputy Premier Yigal Allon that envisions an Israeli "security belt" on the West Bank, which was seized from Jordan in the 1967 war.

Huge yellow earth-moving machines could be seen at the site yesterday pushing tons of brown soil onto a broad roadbed. Teams of Arab workmen with pneumatic drills were breaking down the side of a rock ledge. The Israeli foreman at the site said that the road, when completed, would be wide enough to accommodate three lanes of traffic in each direction.

Aide Reveals Plan

Asked about the new road yesterday, spokesmen for the military governor of the West Bank and the Defense Ministry, which share responsibility for the area, at first denied any knowledge of it. Later in the day, however, the Defense Ministry spokesman acknowledged that a plan existed for an alternate road to the west of the two-lane highway that runs along the Jordan River, connecting Jericho, on the West Bank, and Beisan, in Israel.

If the plan is carried out, he said, the section under construction will be expanded to the north and south to become part of the new highway.

He said that the proposed road would run along the first line of hills about 10 miles west of the Jordan River. This, he said, would be more secure than the present road, which runs along the Jordan Valley floor parallel to the Israeli-Jordanian cease-fire line.

The spokesman stressed, however, that a final decision to go ahead with the expanded project had not yet been made. Because of the political implications involved, the decision would presumably have to be approved by the committee of ministers in charge of the occupied areas, if not by the cabinet itself.

If extended along its present course, the new road would divide the West Bank roughly along the line proposed by Mr. Allon in his plan. It would skirt the major Arab population areas on the West Bank, such as Nablus and Ramallah, which lie well to the west.

In outlining his idea for a division of the West Bank, Mr. Allon has called for a "security belt" of Israeli paramilitary settlements along the length of the Jordan River Valley from Beisan to Jericho. He has proposed that Israel retain such a strip while returning the more populated hilly regions of the West Bank to Jordan.

Sadat Aide, Sir Alec Agree Mideast Progress Is Overdue

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Hafez Ismail, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's national security adviser, and British officials today discussed prospects of reaching a settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, British sources said.

Mr. Ismail and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home agreed that the time was now overdue to try to make some progress and that further delays in reaching an agreement should be avoided.

But, at the same time, they were under no illusion about the difficulties involved in finding an acceptable solution to this complex problem, the sources said.

Mr. Ismail arrived here from Cairo Sunday and is due to fly to Washington Thursday for similar talks with President Nixon's administration. The United States has been in touch with Soviet and Egyptian officials to try to get Middle East peace talks started.

After meeting Sir Alec, the Egyptian envoy called on Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The sources said the two men exchanged views. No specific proposals were discussed.

Mr. Ismail's London and Washington visits are part of a new Egyptian international diplomatic initiative aimed at winning support for Cairo's stand in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

The Egyptian envoy visited Moscow earlier this month for talks with Soviet leaders.

Mr. Heath and Sir Alec discussed the Arab-Israeli dispute with President Nixon during their summit talks in Washington earlier this month.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir is due to visit Washington for talks with President Nixon early next month.

British sources recalled that Britain continued to support the United Nations Security Council resolution of November, 1967, which sets out principles and guidelines for a Middle East settlement.

The sources believe that Egypt would like Britain to use its influence with the various parties concerned to move toward a diplomatic solution.

New Lava Flow Threatens Town On Iceland Isle

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—A fresh burst of volcanic activity on the Icelandic island of Heimaey today threatened to bury the town of Vestmannaeyjar.

Exactly four weeks after the first eruption of the Helgafell Volcano, a new stream of molten lava broke from its western side and flowed past a high defensive wall toward the evacuated town, engulfing 10 houses and a bulldozer on the outskirts by afternoon.

A bank of pumice, ash and underlying lava 65 feet high lurched forward at intervals toward the center of town, already thickly covered with volcanic debris.

The new eruption, which reversed the previous route of the molten stream to the sea, also increased the danger of poisonous gases emerging through ground fissures, according to geologists.

Iceland's Civil Defense Board ordered evacuation of everyone left on the island except those working in salvage teams.

Brezhnev to Prague

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev left today for Prague to attend celebrations marking 25 years of Communist power in Czechoslovakia, the Tass news agency reported.

Israel Plans Moves to End El Al Strike

Aide Warns of 'Less Popular Measures'

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Israeli Minister of Transport Shimon Peres said today that the government was determined to take "less popular measures" to end the strike by El Al's 112 ground maintenance foremen.

Mr. Peres told the Knesset that the government has decided to await the outcome of an emergency session of the Central Committee of the National Labor Federation called to discuss the crisis.

"Unless conditions for the operation of the company for a reasonable length of time are created then, the government will have no choice but to take less popular measures," he said. He did not elaborate.

The Israeli government in an emergency session yesterday threatened to close down the airline if the walkout did not end in 24 hours.

Mr. Peres was addressing the Knesset on behalf of the government following another day of fruitless efforts to end the walkout that grounded the company's 12 planes, forced it to cancel eight outbound flights and to transfer some 950 passengers to other carriers.

The strike began Sunday night. The strikers are demanding higher wages.

No Negotiations

An El Al spokesman said that so far there have been no negotiations between the strikers and management.

He said that the five members of the committee representing the maintenance foremen have ignored three summonses to appear before the Tel Aviv labor court deliberating the dispute. The court ordered the police to locate the five men before it reconvenes tomorrow morning.

The spokesman said the company has chartered three planes and that one of them has already left for Europe with a cargo of flowers. Another cargo flight is to leave tonight, and the third will be used on a passenger run from Tel Aviv to London by way of Zurich early tomorrow morning. The strike does not affect foreign airlines arriving in Israel.

Loss of passenger revenue is costing El Al $120,000 a day, the spokesman said.

In addition, $100,000 worth of flowers already packed for export was lost through the stoppage of cargo flights, the exporters said.

Students Freed, Cairo Paper Says

CAIRO, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Forty Egyptian university students detained during recent demonstrations here have been released, the newspaper Al Akhbar said today.

More than 100 students were arrested during the student disturbances, which began in early January. The newspaper did not say how many students are still under arrest.

The more recent student protests were partly over the arrests of colleagues. The students have been demanding speedy investigations of charges against arrested people and the release of those who were innocent. They also want a public trial for those who will be charged.

Iraq Said to Execute 17 Military Men in Plot

BEIRUT, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Iraqi authorities have executed 17 military officials on charges of attempting to overthrow the regime of President Ahmed Hassan Bakr, the newspaper Al Hayat reported.

In a report from Baghdad, the newspaper said the authorities foiled the coup attempt "a few days ago."

It said the authorities arrested a number of military and political "elements" who participated in the attempt.



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A Better Mousetrap And Other Inventions

By Angela Taylor

NEW YORK (NYT).—Like a latter-day Leonardo da Vinci, Rhyder McClure sits in his roof-top loft in Greenwich Village and dreams up all sorts of wondrous ideas. A bed that would float above the floor on a magnetic field, for instance. A treadmill to exercise city dogs. A vacuum cleaner made of clear plastic that is a piece of working sculpture.

Ditto for a see-through stereo amplifier to hang on a wall. A handsome bicycle with a slanted crossbar, that would weigh no more than eight pounds.

"I almost had perpetual motion," said Mr. McClure, a blue-jeaned 30-year-old with a mass of amber-colored curls and eyes to match. He also has an idea to light up the Cities Service building's tower, which he can see clearly through the powerful telescope mounted in the middle of the 50-by-100-foot loft where he lives and works. He explained that anybody with a telephone could call the tower, with the sound of his voice activating a play of lights.

Some Working Models

"I wrote to the president of Cities Service," Mr. McClure explained. "I haven't heard from him, but wouldn't it be great to sit at your window and talk lights into patterns?"

The World Trade Center probably wouldn't be interested in another wild idea—a sort of large mechanized bug that could be programmed to find its way to the center and then climb one of the buildings. ("It would get mugged before it got there," contributed a guest.)

In the meantime, Mr. McClure has some ideas that at least have gotten to the working model stage. By far the most practical of these is that old cliché, the better mousetrap. The trap is an affair of clear blue plastic that looks like a covered cheese dish. The dome lifts and cheese is baited inside. When the unwelcome visitor steps over the threshold, the dome drops shut and an electric cone electrocutes it.

"It's a lot more humane than most traps and not nearly as messy," its inventor explained. He added that the tender-hearted needn't execute the captive. The electricity may be turned off and the trapped live mouse taken to the park or something and released.

A Bedroom 'Bag'

Rhyder McClure was born in Florida, raised in California and said he has a master's degree from the University of Florida —"in English, not physics." He came to New York five years ago to paint, switched to sculpture and then to his present "sculpture that works for you."

"My major work is making you comfortable," he said. "That is, first me, then you."

He has made himself extremely comfortable in his aerie over a factory building on West 13th Street, which he shares with Carolyn Oberst, a young designer of painted dresses, whose models hang on a sort of clothes-line across the loft, next to the hammock.

Take the bedroom. "I wanted privacy, but I didn't want to break up all this great space with walls," he said, waving his arm to the sky-lighted expanse that has dozens of plants blooming in it—on the floor, hanging from the ceiling, on the kitchen counter and in the bathroom. Instead of walling the sleeping area, he built what he calls "the bag" for $8.

The bag is a room-sized affair made of translucent plastic attached to wooden frames. An ordinary room fan keeps it inflated and an electric filter keeps the air fresh. In summer, it's a haven of air-conditioning.

Color TV

In it, besides the bed, is Mr. McClure's favorite new toy, a color-television set—"I get a lot of ideas while I'm watching television." The remote control switch that works the TV is also a device that clocks the hours that it is on—"I'm curious to know how much mileage I give it."

Guests who aren't interested in TV may play with the coffee tables: octagonals of rigid, milky plastic set over light bulbs in primary colors. By pressing switches, the manipulator can light the table into any number of shades.

While he's waiting for a manufacturer to come along and mass-produce his mousetrap so it can sell for $5 or so, Mr. McClure is working on another boon to city dwellers: an electrified roach trap. "They're curious creatures, you know," he said. "All you have to do is put the trap where they congregate. They set a foot into it and zap!"



The New York Times.

Rhyder McClure holds his super mousetrap.

On the Arts Agenda

The 1973 Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud piano and violin competition will take place this year from June 12 to 24, with the final gala concert scheduled for June 27. The grand prizes in each section include a purse of 30,000 francs and a number of concert engagements. The competition is open to musicians born from 1943 through 1957, and the entry deadline is May 1 at the secretariat, 11 Avenue Delcassé, 75008 Paris.

* * *

An exhibition of 90 engravings produced by the engraving atelier of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts of Montpellier, France, is being shown this month in Dundee, Scotland, and in March in Edinburgh, in the context of an exchange program involving the French school, the department of art of Illinois State University, and the Jordanstone College of Art in Dundee. The same exhibition was seen in November in Bloomington, Ill.

* * *

The Deutsche Staatsoper of East Berlin will present a season of five operas at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris from March 19 to April 8. The repertory includes Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" and "Die Walküre," Berg's "Wozzeck," Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte," and Beethoven's "Fidelio." Two concerts by the Staatskapelle, the company's orchestra, will be given at the Salle Pleyel on March 23 and April 9.

* * *

Current and forthcoming art exhibitions in West German galleries and museums include "English Drawings Today," March 9-April 27, Kunsthalle, Baden-Baden; "Reality-Realism-Reality," to Feb. 25, Haus am Waldsee, Berlin, and March 17-April 30, Kunsthalle, Kiel; Max Ernst, March 20-April 22, Kunstmuseum, Bonn; Emil Nölde, to April 29, Kunsthalle, Cologne; Copernicus 500th anniversary exhibition, to March 10, Städtisches Museum, Göttingen; Lyonel Feininger, March 24 to May 13, Haus der Kunst, Munich; Finnish Art Nouveau, to March 25, Kunsthalle, Nuremberg; American Photo Realism, Feb. 25 to April 8, Von-der-Heydt Museum, Wuppertal.

* * *

The Groupe de Recherches Musicales of the French radio is giving a series of concerts on Mondays, and occasionally other evenings, at the Théâtre Récamier (Renaud-Barrault) in Paris, through April 3. The program Feb. 26 is of musical films of the Service de la Recherche of the ORTF and of the West German radio of Cologne.

* * *

The 23d Besançon International Competition of Young Conductors will take place this year from Sept. 3 to 6, with its usual division into sections for nonprofessionals and professionals. The deadline for entries is June 1, and information may be obtained from the Concours International des Jeunes Chefs d'Orchestre, Parc des Expositions, Planoise, 25000 Besançon, France.

* * *

The Théâtre des Champs-Elysées in Paris has organized for the third season a subscription series of piano recitals that begins March 14 with Bruno Leonardo Gelber, and continues in May and June with recitals by Vladimir Ashkenazy, Alfred Brendel, Rafael Orozco, Nelson Freire, Maurizio Pollini and Stephen Bishop.

* * *

A special ballet gala Feb. 24 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, organized by the Fondation de la Danse and the Prix ESSEC anti-cancer fund, will feature Margot Fonteyn and Yvette Chauviré, along with a number of stars of the Paris Opéra and other companies, including Tessa Beaumont, Maina Gielgud, Jorge Donn, Daniel Lommel and David Wall.

* * *

The Troupe Favart of the Paris Opéra ballet is performing a program until March 11 that includes the first performances of "Phantasmes," by Jean Sarelli to the first movement of Bruckner's Ninth Symphony, with Wilfride Piollet and Jean-Pierre Franchetti dancing the main parts in most performances, and Claire Motte and Jean Guizerix taking over for some later performances. Also on the program are Joseph Lazzini's "Ecce Homo" and, alternating, the "Corsaire" pas de deux with Noëlla Pontois and Patrice Bart and the Black Swan pas de deux with Claire Motte and Michaël Denard. Performances are daily, except Tuesday, at 6:30 p.m. at the Théâtre de la Musique (Gaité Lyrique).

* * *

Paganini's Violin Concerto No. 3 will have its first modern performance in Oslo Feb. 28 and March 1 with Henryk Szeryng as soloist and Arvid Yansons conducting the Oslo Philharmonic. The violinist was largely responsible for the rediscovery of the lost work, which he has recorded and given its first modern performances.

* * *

Zubin Mehta will conduct the French Radio's National Orchestra and Chorus Feb. 21 in a program comprising Haydn's "Missa in Tempore Belli" and Bruckner's "Te Deum." Vocal soloists will be Sheila Armstrong, Julia Hamari, Werner Hollweg and Siegmund Nimsgern.

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MUSIC

Minimet Opens With 2 Miniature Operas

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Officially it's named Opera at the Forum, as presented by the Metropolitan Opera. But everybody already is calling it the Minimet, and it was launched last night at the Forum Theater with two minioperas—Maurice Ohana's "Syllabaire Pour Phèdre" and Henry Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas."

Thus came to fruition many years of thinking. Rudolf Bing had wanted a small house as supplement to the Metropolitan—a house for intimate or experimental opera. Göran Gentele, before his untimely death last summer, had worked out the essentials. Schuyler Chapin, acting general manager, has seen it through.

The season will run for 25 performances through March 10. Last night's double bill will alternate with Virgil Thomson's "Four Saints in Three Acts," which will have its premiere Thursday.

For its opening, the Minimet selected two works almost as far apart in time as opera can get. "Dido and Aeneas" was composed in 1689 and is the first English opera. Ohana's "Syllabaire Pour Phèdre" was composed almost 300 years later, in 1967.

Ohana is a Casablanca-born composer, nearly 60 years old, who has lived in Paris for many years. His "Syllabaire Pour Phèdre" is a half-hour-long work representative of a sort of chic modernism. Its antecedents can be traced back to Milhaud's "Choephores" and his "Minute Operas," and from there through Boulez, Berio and Stockhausen. "Syllabaire" is a theater piece that is minimal in gesture and action, and whatever goes on is aimed at suggesting inner states and archetypes, expressed through a vocabulary that calls upon elements of post-serial technique, micro-tonal writing, taped sounds and exploration of enhanced speech patterns.

Thus the chorus and principals speak and declaim as much as they sing. The chorus sometimes vocalises, sometimes breaks up words a la Berio, sometimes even carries suggestions of melody (though the work as a whole is athematic). Ohana is skillful and, complete eclectic that he is, has drawn together certain elements of contemporary technique and fused them into a viable (though never very original) stage work.

Most of the singers were little known. The most familiar was Nancy Williams, as Phèdre. The difficult coloratura role was sung by Cynthia Barnett in a clear, pitch-accurate manner. Colette Nivelle, Jean Foret and Michael Wager were the others in the cast.

The Forum Theater has no proscenium and is a theater almost entirely in the round. Ming Cho Lee's sets could best be described as minimal. He did better in "Dido and Aeneas," working with an adaptable pedestal in the middle of the stage, and helped by Jane Greenwood's attractive costumes. Paul-Emile Deiber directed both productions, making the best of his limited stage resources. The orchestra, on a balcony above the stage, was conducted by Richard Ufallo, t artistic adviser of the compar Closed-circuit television scree kept singers in contact with th leader.

"Dido and Aeneas" had Evel Lear and Thomas Stewart, t singers of international reput tion, in the cast. The wonderf little opera went sweetly a songfully, and for once a ca was brought together that cou actually enunciate the Engli language. Miss Lear sang a acted very well, in a tasteful stylized way, and she rose to fi heights in the great aria, "Wh I am laid in earth." This s sang with purity of line and finite expression.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (IHT).—This is how critics rated new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

"El Coca-Cola Grande," at the Mercer Arts Center, got generally favorable reviews. The premise of the show is a local impresario's claims that he is going to bring international cabaret to Trujillo, Honduras. "I found myself roaring with laughter," Clive Barnes wrote in The New York Times, though "normally critics never respond publicly at the theater." According to Barnes, this is "true bravura comedy—sophomoric in many of its effects but dazzling in its consistency and pace. It is outrageously silly and beautifully done." To New York Post critic Richard Watts, it is "disarming and rather likeable." Only Associated Press reporter William Glover panned the play. He called it "spoof of the sort of stuff that killed vaudeville," adding "any spectator response beyond boredom could be attributed only to either masochistic self-abuse or blind friendship for the participants." Ron House and Diane White direct the group called the Low Moan Spectacular.

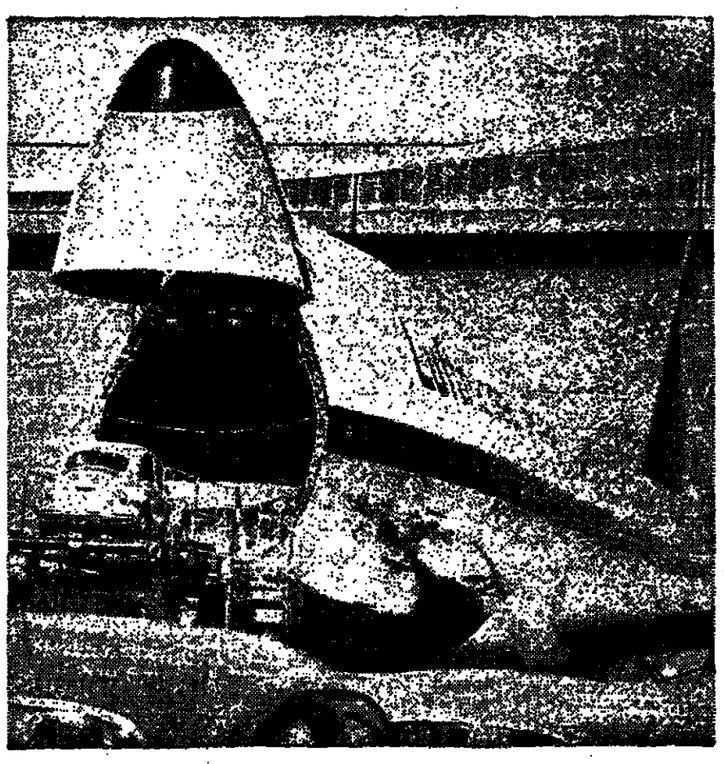
"Warp," presented by the Organic Theater Company, divided the critics at Broadway's Ambassador Theater. AP's William Glover praised "a loony oddity" which, he says, "explodes with zany finesse." The show concerns a bashful bank clerk who wakes up in some outer galactic fifth dimension to which he has been summoned by super-fantastic beings. "Well done and fun of sorts," Clive Barnes reported.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, February 21, 1973

The Ides of March

The French elections will be held a few days before the Roman Ides of March, and *no one seriously expects them to have as* drastic results as those which followed Julius Caesar's last visit to the Senate. Nevertheless, they are extremely important, not only for what they may determine in the way of the immediate future of the French government, but also for their long-range implications on the French party system.

In this context, the theft of Marshal Pétain's body from its grave on the island of Yeu has a kind of ghoulish irrelevance. It is true that funerary rites have had profound political overtones in France before this: The return of the first Napoleon's body from St. Helena was a moment of high drama, which may well have contributed to the downfall of Louis Philippe, who arranged the whole affair. And the Nazis sought political impact by bringing l'Aiglon to rest by his imperial father in the Invalides.

Philippe Pétain symbolized one side of that tragic schism which divided France in the 1940s, and the memories of which still haunt the nation. Yet, whatever the motives of the grave-robbers and whatever the immediate consequences of their act, it is difficult to see what bearing the removal of his body or the mystique of Pétain himself can have upon the real issues in France today.

These are, as much as anything, matters of political techniques—the ways in which the people express themselves in the formation of their governments. De Gaulle's most clear-cut legacy to his people was the constitution of the Fifth Republic, with its vast enhancement of the role of the president. But no constitution is more effective than the workings of politics permit it to be, and the great weakness of the Third and Fourth Republics lay not so much in the institutions set down on paper, but in the proliferation of parties and sects which flourished under them.

The weakness of the Fifth Republic, on the other hand, has been the practical dominance of a single party—the Gaullists—which arose from the general's commanding personality. And the difficulty of contesting that dominance lay not only in the draining away of strength from the old-line parties, but in the persistent fact of the Communists.

Now an attempt is being made by François Mitterrand to align the Communists with his own Socialists and the other opponents of the Gaullists and the latter are seriously threatened. It is hard to imagine a two-party system evolving when the opposition consists of a popular front, with alien-inspired Communists forming a stable fifth of the electorate.

To be sure, the days when the Kremlin's writ was law for all Communist parties everywhere have past; indeed, it is quite possible that the Soviet Union would rather deal with a Pompidou than a tenuous coalition, even if Communists had a part in it. But the Communists are deemed essential to defeat the Gaullists, and that seems to be regarded as a prerequisite for forming some amalgam to the left of the Gaullist tradition. Ideally, it might be better for France to get the non-Communist left organized first—but that has been tried with little success. In any event, the coming French elections will be watched with intense interest—and not in France alone.

World Monetary Reform

The suddenness and tremendous force of the latest dollar crisis re-emphasizes the urgency of reforming the international monetary system. The series of crises that have racked the world since early 1968 have been prevented from shattering world trade and prosperity by a series of ingenious moves, but those necessary maneuvers have not begun to reform the basic faults of a monetary system that itself is generating periodic crises. The most basic of these faults is lack of any means of requiring countries running balance-of-payments deficits or surpluses to take the actions necessary to restore equilibrium to their accounts.

Persistent deficits and surpluses inevitably create a gap between the official value of a currency and its true market value. The existence of distorted currency values creates an atmosphere of perpetual crisis. Large currency holders, including multinational corporations, have powerful motives for shifting from one national currency to another whenever it looks as though a major currency is likely to break through its floor or ceiling. National banks, private speculators and huge corporations now hold over $100 billion worth of highly liquid capital, most of it the result of U.S. payments deficits during the past two decades. The enormous shifts of short-term capital constitute a fundamental threat to the stability of the world monetary system.

* * *

Stabilizing the world monetary order will require two basic reforms.

One is the creation of a procedure for making small, timely and appropriate changes in exchange rates. Secretary of the Treasury Shultz proposed one such mechanism at the September meeting of the International Monetary Fund. The Shultz proposal may have certain technical flaws, and it may also be too permissive in letting nations decide for themselves how to go about restoring equilibrium. Nevertheless an improved variant of the Shultz proposal is crucial to genuine reform.

Small and frequent changes in currency rates would deny speculators the enormous killings they now can make in anticipation of huge currency devaluations or revaluations. When change is spasmodic, late and crisis-born, currency changes must be huge enough to smother the crisis. But huge devaluations or revaluations can breed future crises.

Periodic, small exchange-rate changes would in themselves help to reduce the danger of massive currency movements. But they are unlikely to eliminate that danger entirely as long as such vast amounts of liquid capital are in private hands and can move on a moment's notice. Even a small triggering event—such as a flow of funds from Italian lire into Swiss francs or the scuttling of wage-price controls in the United States—can touch off a disproportionately huge chain reaction, which nations whose currencies are under attack may be unable or unwilling to stop for fear of accelerating domestic inflation.

International monetary reform must also find a means of providing any nation whose currency is under attack with the resources to stop it. The basic reason that the United States, Great Britain and other modern economies are no longer racked with frequent monetary crises in their internal economies is that national central banks can lend funds without limit to any commercial banks that require help.

In like fashion, the world now needs a *central bank to provide unlimited support* for any nation whose currency is in trouble. The provision of that support should be coupled with a requirement that the nation take the steps necessary to restore its balance of payments to equilibrium.

This is the basic requirement for improving confidence in the world monetary system. It is the lack of confidence in the value of money that produces sudden crises, big devaluations and run-ups in the price of gold.

* * *

The time has come for the major industrial nations to start to create an international monetary reserve system that can sustain national currencies while requiring orderly change in exchange rates. Other nations are unwilling indefinitely to accept the dollar as an international monetary reserve unit, which the United States can issue without limit to cover its own debts. It would exacerbate economic and political tensions between the United States and other countries if the United States were to try to compel others to go on living indefinitely under a dollar standard, operating without *genuine international supervision* and safeguards.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

America and Europe

America's policy on Europe has long awaited the time energies could be devoted to it that were tied up in Vietnam. Far-reaching structural adjustments among the industrial nations are obviously due—but not yet in sight. The debate over whether the various issues involved—currency, trade, burden sharing, the stationing of troops—should be dealt with separately or in context with one another, seems unreal. From the political viewpoint there can be no overlooking the context from the outset. An Atlantic trade war is not consonant with an Atlantic defense alliance, nor is mutual protectionism consonant with political cooperation and solidarity.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 21, 1898

HAVANA—The divers were working this morning on the wreck of the Maine, but nothing was brought to the surface except unimportant papers. It is only a survey of the ship, as the divers' working operations are entirely confined as yet to the captain's cabin. They hesitate to go to the other parts of the ship without a diving lamp and adequate lifelines. Meanwhile several more bodies floated to the surface this morning, but cannot as yet be identified.

Fifty Years Ago

February 21, 1923

PARIS—The many disasters to rigid dirigible airships and their comparative failure in the Great War to render the full services expected of them have not destroyed the belief in their future usefulness. Plans are in the making for the establishment of a general passenger and freight service by these lighter-than-air machines between New York and Chicago. The time of transit is to be less than one half of that of the fastest railroad train.



'Cheap!'

The Left in the French Elections

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—Many Frenchmen who vote for the left in the important legislative elections March 4 and 11 will be voting simply for change. "France is like a man who has been married 15 years," remarked Gaullist party leader Alain Peyrefitte recently, "and now is ready for a little adventure."

But in voting for change they will also be voting for the Communist and Socialist parties' Common Program, which, unless they've carefully read its some 50,000 words, might be more of a change than they bargained for.

The Common Program is a blueprint for a socialist France with Communists and Socialists together at the controls. It would radically change the face of France, alter the relations of Frenchmen to each other and French relations with the outside world—the Common Market, the Atlantic alliance, the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to the latest polls, 43 percent of the electorate favors the left and its program, while the Gaullist majority shows support from only 38 percent. In any other country a five-point margin with less than two weeks to go would be considered comfortable.

Centrist Role

But here, because of gerrymandering and because the Gaullists can count on eventual support from the centrist *Réformateurs*, 43 percent will not be enough. The left will have to pick up a few more points over the next few days to win.

It is a wonder that, despite their differences, Socialists and Communists were able to put the common program together. But they did, and defined it as a program of "advanced democracy," to be put into practice over five years. Then begins the march to pure socialism, which Communist party leader Georges Marchais defines as "basically the collectivization of the principal means of production and exchange, and political power in the hands of the working class and its allies."

There are deep suspicions that the two leftist partners might have considerable trouble putting it into effect. For it is no secret that the Socialists have a more moderate tradition than the Communists and that both parties papered over many differences in the program. But what they agreed to, at least, is there for all to see.

The program is divided into four sections, and generally designed to appeal to the working classes. The first section, called simply "Live better, change your life" promises measures that should have been accomplished years ago—a $50 weekly minimum wage, better income distribution, a democratic educational system—steps that, like lowering the voting age, the Gaullists now favor, but about which they did *little for 15 years.*

It is the second section of the program—that dealing with the economy—that leaves no doubt that this would be a new France. "Economic and political democracy are inseparable," states the preamble. "Every citizen, every worker at every level should participate in the decisions that affect him, his company, its product and production."

Nationalization

To this end the program calls for the nationalization of the principal industries. No other Western European Socialist party—not even the Swedes—has ever called for such a program of nationalization. Admittedly, Socialists and Communists disagree on how the workers are to administer the plants. "We believe in autogestion [control of each plant by the workers]," says Socialist party leader François Mitterrand. "For the Communists," he adds, "autogestion is no more than an infernal machine that will fly apart in the workers' hands."

But whether state boards or workers' committees run the plants, they will be owned collectively. All banks, savings and loan institutions and insurance companies will be nationalized, as will the armaments, space, aeronautics, nuclear and pharmaceutical industries and all companies dealing in the countries' natural resources. Most chemical and computer companies will be taken over, and public ownership will begin in all steel and oil companies not already state-owned.

The program names such companies as Dassault (aircraft), Rhône-Poulenc (chemicals), Thomson-Brandt (electrical appliances), Honeywell-Bull (computers), Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann (aluminum), Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson (glassworks), Wendel-Sidelor (steel), Schneider (steel) and CFP (petroleum).

To be sure, there are some notable exceptions from the list. Citroën and Peugeot, the number two and three automakers, are absent (Renault, number one, already is state-owned), as is Michelin, the number one tiremaker and BSN, number two glassworks (Saint-Gobain is number one.) Companies like these would come later.

"It is no secret that our list of companies to be nationalized immediately was a little longer than what you find in the Common Program," said Mr. Marchais this week.

In all this lengthy section of the program there is only one paragraph on indemnification, which is to be "equitable," it is stated. Indemnification also will make a "distinction between small and large shareholders."

Certainly omissions, such as indemnification, contributed to the shaky financial situation here over past weeks and the moderate capital flight. Prior to the dollar devaluation last week, the franc had actually fallen against the dollar, from 4.90 to 5.15; despite steady trade surpluses, French reserves did not increase from September through January; banking surveys showed an investment lag and the price of gold climbed steadily.

All these were signs of instability.

If there was nothing similar to the capital flight of May-June, 1968, it was most likely because experts simply do not give the left much chance of winning, although it could keep the Gaullists from outright victory.

The third section of this voluminous program deals with changes in French institutions. Among these: habeas corpus would be instituted; a Supreme Court founded; SDECE, the counter-espionage service, eliminated; the presidential term reduced from seven to five years; Article 16 of the constitution, which permits the president to rule by decree, would be abrogated, and the National Assembly would become a true check and balance on the government and president, something it never has been under the Fifth Republic.

The program calls for swift decentralization of France, and directly-elected regional assemblies with increased funds, a reform the Gaullists never dared to carry out. Finally, a proportional election system would be instituted, similar to that in West Germany, under which a political party's parliamentary strength is directly proportional to its percentage of the vote.

Through this last reform the left hopes to put an end to the gerrymandered districting that in 1967, for example, gave the Left 195 seats with 44 percent of the vote, while the Gaullists won 244 seats—and control—with 38 percent.

The final section of the Common Program deals with defense and foreign affairs. The two parties would immediately end all nuclear testing and abandon the *force de frappe.* They would seek to abolish the Atlantic Alliance, NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and would support armed force reductions in Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand has said on several occasions that the two issues the Socialists and Communists could not settle in the Common Program were autogestion and the European Economic Community. On the latter, the Socialists believe in a united Europe while the Communists believe the EEC is a device for enriching capitalists.

Daring Gamble

The Common Program stays engagingly vague on the future of the EEC, threatening neither dissolution nor expansion. It is stated, however, that adhering to the EEC in no way rules out "the greatest possible political and economic cooperation with all countries, regardless of their economic and social regimes," a statement which would appear to considerably downgrade the EEC's present economic exclusivity.

The Common Program represents a daring gamble by the Socialists that they can share power with the Communists and not be dominated—or eliminated—by them. It demonstrates the Communists' willingness to moderate their ideas enough to enter the alliance and the Socialists' conviction that they need Communist votes to win this election. It also has vastly restricted the French voter's choice, for he is forced to choose between two blocs.

The Gaullists of course dismiss the Common Program as madness, claiming it would cost, at least $30 billion a year, would lead to financial ruin, leave France without alliances or friends and end in a Communist takeover.

Still, the Gaullists themselves admit they must bear much of the blame. If there is a resurgence of the left following the Gaullist landslide five years ago, can it be that Gaullism has been found wanting?

Tomorrow: The Gaullists.

The Secrets of Freedom

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—Democratic governments are puzzled by contradictions between the desire to inform their populations freely and completely while preserving *from public disclosure legitimate* secrets deemed essential to national security in a nuclear-missile world.

The inherent contradictions can never satisfactorily be resolved. France, for example, has kept on the books for more than a century and during three Republics statutes that would be considered repressive censorship by many Americans. West Germany, with relatively recent memories of dictatorship, tends to lean over backwards in favor of freer news media.

The British, most governable of democratic peoples because they are both pragmatic and patriotic by long tradition, have been trying to elaborate safeguard legislation for more than 60 years. The so-called Official Secrets Act actually comprises three separate laws of 1911, 1920 and 1939. It bans disclosure of information "prejudicial to the safety or interests of the state" or possession of any official document by anyone who "has no right to retain it."

Quiet Inquiry

This strict interpretation has sometimes produced such ridiculous exaggerations as preventing press mention of King Edward VIII's romance when the whole world knew about it. The London Sunday Telegraph won an action brought against it by the government for publishing a patently overclassified report. Now a quiet inquiry is under way on whether modifications of existing law are desirable.

The U.S. government has had little success in its own attempts to bridge the gap between public freedom and national security. Despite the First Amendment to the Constitution which prohibits any law abridging press freedom, two attempts were made (in 1798 and 1918) to legislate against revealing what was officially deemed secret by banning violations as "sedition."

Under existing statutes, as interpreted by the courts, the government has occasionally attempted to prosecute disclosures of classified information as "espionage." This is manifestly absurd. Nevertheless, it is obvious certain secrets such as names of undercover agents abroad, movements of atomic submarines, the exact design or specification of some weapons, or the targeting program of strategic arms should not be public property.

A new effort to face this problem is now being prepared by the executive branch, which has an interagency committee representing the Departments of Defense, State and Justice, the White House, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies, seeking to agree on revision of protective laws.

Reform Bill

Their ideas are to be included in a complex legal reform bill which, if drafted in time, is to be presented to Congress next month. The problems involved are so complex that few observers expect legislative approval in much less than three years.

The Justice Department wants to simplify existing procedures by: (1) having less official information classified; (2) insisting on swifter declassification procedures; (3) creating an administrative set-up to deal with violations of classification. The criminal laws are being re-examined with respect to security leakage. Point (3) of the program is being studied by the interagency committee, which is headed by John Eisenhower.

The administration is understandably touchy about relations with the news media which it is often accused of curbing—and it is not the first administration to suffer from such reproaches. It also acknowledges that the habit of classifying official documents has been grossly exaggerated.

Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst recently told me: "Our laws are often taken advantage of by bureaucrats to conceal mistakes under wrongly used classification stamps. It is necessary to define more precisely the areas of real security and then to enact specific laws to protect these, but in accordance with First Amendment safeguards of a free press."

A Gray Area

Judgments involved concerning "real security" and total "freedom" enter a gray area of dispute in which even different executive departments disagree. The Pentagon has rigid ideas of defining matters to be considered of paramount national interest.

Congress will have an excruciatingly difficult time in deciding what may properly be termed secret and how it should be kept. In an era of electronic bugging devices, copying machines and tape recorders, it is harder to insure against leakage and in an American society where all forms of censorship are repugnant it is a delicate task to except certain types of information.

All one can hope is that when the legislature has finally acted, the United States will find it is leaning neither toward excessive restrictions nor toward total license that could destroy freedom's capacity to defend itself.

Letters

Sickness of KKK

The Ku Klux Klan article that came galloping across your front page (IHT, Feb. 17-18) raised a lot of dust and a few black clouds. I remember seeing such faces in the South and found little surprise in knowing which KKK members came riding out of the dark. Does it really matter if we know that John Grindle is a KKK member working as a gas station attendant two miles down the road? The rotten apples differ little in appearance from the rest, they are just sick inside. What is surprising is that the old and faithful bad guys of the South—the KKKs—have done a quick paint job on their souls—from a deep black to a transparent pink. What cowardice to come riding out of the dark on blood-stained horses pretending to be our new freedom fighters. The photograph of the four members holding an assortment of shotguns and rifles brings back memories. I was a cowboy at the time with a silver Colt 45, a gunbelt over my shoulder and had just returned from a vicious gun battle in our cornfield. Mounting my white pony and with two friends standing by, my uncle took a photograph. I was 7 1/2 years old at the time.

WAY LEHR.

Paris.

More Memories

In the long and sympathetic letter of E. Alexander concerning Otto Feuer (IHT, Feb. 16) the lieutenant's reply that the food was for the U.S. Army only did not bring a "rush of memory," but did remind me of an uncomfortable moment with my French dentist.

He is not particularly anti-American, but very puzzled about our mentality. He had spent long years as a prisoner of war in a German camp, just managing to stay alive. The Americans liberated them, reversed the roles and put the German guards behind the barbed wire. Just as the former prisoners were outside the gates, stunned with joy, a truck rolled up and long yearned-for Red Cross packages unloaded. With a shock, these lean and hungry men realized the sergeant was ready to enter the camp for distribution to the inmates! The soap, candy bars, razor-blades! Only the threat of lynching forced the sergeant to change his mind, though he kept shouting, "But the rules, the rules! It says these packages are to be delivered ONLY to prisoners of war."

MARTHA PALMER.

Paris.

Other Devaluations

"What Was *Really* Devalued?" asks James Reston (IHT, February 15), who then proceeds to divert attention from the true answer under a fuzzy cloud of empty rhetoric about the "larger questions of politics and philosophy and national purpose" and about the "purpose of life."

In fact, he boldly resurrects two has-beens—Walter Lippmann and John Maynard Keynes—who were notorious in their respective mediums for fostering and foistering on a gullible public that pernicious ideology with the label of "liberalism," which laid the groundwork for most of the weaknesses that America (and, indeed, the world at large) suffers from today, in order to give us the benefit of their "wisdom."

Lord Keynes, author of that long-winded "General Theory of Employment Interest and Money," made his first visit to the White House in 1934, the year the United States devalued the dollar, and sold President Roosevelt on the virtues of deficit-financing and urged him to extend further his public works and boondoggling program.

As for Mr. Lippmann, he was so wise that in July, 1964, he imagined that Sen. Barry Goldwater was so dangerous that he would force the country to risk "a very great war while it was disorganizing itself at home." And on the domestic side, he was so befuddled in 1966 by the "new industrial revolution" that he admitted his difficulty in distinguishing between "capitalism and "Communism"—and between the "market economy" and "central planning."

Result: President Nixon is now engaged in a strong effort to reduce a bloated and complicated political structure to more effective and less expensive level and thus help to restore the country to a more normal degree of social and moral sanity.

RAYMOND V. McNALLY.

London.

A Yen for Money

To coin a phrase: Sound as yen.

LILA SNOW.

Paris.

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هكذا من الأصل

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1973

Dollar Sales Rise Sharply In Germany

Swiss Tighten Rules On Foreign Accounts

FRANKFURT, Feb. 20 (AP).—The dollar went through its best post-devaluation performance on the foreign exchange market here today when the West German central bank sold more than $400 million amid heavy demand for the U.S. currency.

Bundesbank officials said they were extremely pleased with the sale of some of the $6 billion the bank was forced to absorb before the dollar was devalued.

The dollar hovered near its ceiling price of 2.9656 deutsche marks most of the day and closed at that price. Most of the dollar outflow from the central bank came during the last half hour of trade, bank sources said.

Dealers ascribed the dollar's firmness to a number of factors, some technical and others psychological.

On the technical side, they said, maintaining short dollar positions currently cost about 25 percent interest a year and this is increasing the desire to cover short positions.

Stimulating liquidation of nonresident speculative accounts, dealers said, was the indication by some big German banks that they may be forced to pass on to customers—in the form of a negative interest rate—the costs resulting from banks' minimum reserve requirement on nonresident accounts.

The warning that they may be forced to charge depositors apparently has frightened some investors.

Amid the lively demand for dollars, the free market gold price shot up to record highs here as well as in London and Zurich to over $76 an ounce, up more than $1 from yesterday.

Swiss Modify Rules

ZURICH, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Market forces will be allowed to guide the Swiss franc's trading rate against the dollar without intervention from the National Bank unless the rate moves greatly from around current levels, the bank's general director Fritz Leutwiller said today.

He confirmed that the bank reserves the right to intervene on the upper side, that is theoretically to sell dollars against the franc.

The bank also announced that it has modified the rules governing payment of negative interest rates on foreign Swiss franc accounts.

From March 1, the reference figure for calculation of interest will be the largest daily balance in any month, instead of the average daily balance.

The negative interest, at 2 percent each quarter, is levied on the excess in foreigners' accounts over the amount in their accounts at the end of June 1972.

The modification thus represents a tightening in the regulation, banking sources said. The object of the change is to encourage foreign Swiss franc account holders to reduce their franc balances.

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Feb. 20, 1973	Today	Previous
Ster. ($ per £)	2.439	2.4283
Belg. fr. (A)	48.77-81	48.77-85
Belg. fr. (B)	48.82-86	48.81-86
Deutsche mark	2.9650-60	2.9630-40
Danish krone	6.3500-50	6.3075-3120
Escudo	25.05-20	25.10-15
Fr. fr. (A)	4.715-.725	4.715-.725
Fr. fr. (B)	4.850-.855	4.8425-75
Guilder	2.9675-90	2.9640-60
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	574.0-576.5	574-578
Lira (B)	569-571	569.50-571.50
Schilling	21.10-20	21.10-20
Sw. krona	4.5200-25	4.4690-4730
Swiss franc	3.360-.365	3.3625-.3732
Yen	264.5-266.5	263.50-267.50

A: Free. B: Commercial.

Burns Says He Rejects Another Dollar Change

By Edwin L. Dale

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (NYT).—Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told Congress today that "as far as I am concerned, this is the last devaluation" of the dollar.

"We have had two devaluations now and we must not have another," Mr. Burns told the Joint Economic Committee. He set as a target the end of the deficit in the balance of international payments in two to three years, though he conceded that this goal was "ambitious, possibly too ambitious."

In a prepared statemen and under questions Mr. Burns made the following other points:

● The intention of the Fed this year is to permit less growth in the nation's money supply than last year.

● He urged the nation's banks to "manage their lending policies more cautiously in the months ahead," adding that "if extensive extensions of credit are averted through exercise of prudence by lenders and borrowers the need for strong monetary restraints will not arise."

● The Fed must "avoid efforts to hold open market interest rates at artificially low levels" but it "does not intend to permit severe stringencies to develop in the credit markets, or to try to correct for every error in public or private policies." In general, Mr. Burns said in response to a question, "I hope we can avoid tight money" and also can avoid "any significant increase in long-term interest rates."

● The balance of payments deficit is "a cancerous growth" for both the United States and the whole world economy and "it must be cut out."

● He supports new trade legislation that will improve U.S. international bargaining power by giving the President power t. raise tariffs, on both "individual products or individual countries."

On the recent devaluation of the dollar, Mr. Burns said, "We had to do it—there is no question about it." But he added that "as far as I am concerned, this is the last" and "if we travel this route what little discipline exists in the world will erode."

Change of Tone

This was a somewhat different tone from that taken by President Nixon and Secretary of the Treasury George P. Shultz, who have emphasized the beneficial effects of the devaluation on the nation's trade balance and on jobs.

Mr. Burns said that he did not think the latest monetary turmoil, which ended in devaluation of the dollar, was set off mainly by the announcement of the Phase 3 program of wage and price controls, though he noted that "the initial announcement was very widely misinterpreted" as being nearly complete decontrol.

More important in the monetary crisis, he said, was the disclosure of "very poor trade figures" in the final months of 1972 for the United States. The "underlying, basic cause," he said, was the awareness "on the part of the entire world" that the United States balance of payments deficit "was continuing on an enormous scale."

Mr. Burns said that he thought the devaluation would "prove viable" but added that "no one can be certain."

Money Policy Defended

On domestic monetary policy, Mr. Burns defended in his prepared statement the growth of the money supply—demand deposits and currency—last year, which he said was 7.4 percent as measured by the change from the fourth quarter of 1971 to the fourth quarter of 1972.

But he said the Fed does "deem it desirable to move gradually toward a less expansive monetary policy during 1972," adding that "developments have been under way for some time that should result in somewhat slower growth of the monetary aggregates."

Looking to 1973, he said, "If the potential benefits of the new exchange rate realignment are to be realized, the rate of inflation in the United States must be reduced further. For monetary policy, these considerations indicate a need to practice greater moderation during 1973 in the provision of new supplies of money and credit."

In his appeal to the banks to be more "cautious" in lending policy, he said, "any rapid rise in commitments for future lending, for example, would increase the exposure of individual financial institutions to a liquidity squeeze, and at the same time contribute to an inflationary round of spending by businesses and other borrowers. Wise bankers will shun the temptation that arises during a period of business expansion to step up their lending activities."

Tokyo Orders Import Boost

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Japan moved today toward accepting more imports and further dismantling of non-tariff trade barriers as the government sought to end the economic confusion which followed the world currency changes a week ago.

Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka instructed two cabinet colleagues to speed up import liberalization, remove such trade barriers as import quotas and complicated trading procedures and increase imports of farm products, cabinet sources said.

Such steps would help produce a better balance in Japan's trade with the rest of the world, now heavily weighted in favor of exports.

Mr. Tanaka also told his cabinet that the government may suspend trading in some commodity exchanges if speculation in soybeans, raw silk and other textiles continues. He also ordered Finance Minister Kiichi Aichi to soak up surplus liquidity, the root cause of the speculation, the sources said. This news provoked a sharp decline in the prices of many commodities which had been rising for several weeks.

Mr. Tanaka also told parliament that he took responsibility for floating the yen. His statement broke a week-long deadlock and permitted the lower house to resume discussion of the budget, due to go into effect on April 1.

Government sources said they were doing their utmost to have the budget approved before parliament considers what to do with the yen, which is floating more than 16 percent above its old value and will eventually have to be pegged at a fixed parity.

The director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, Zentaro Kosaka, told reporters that in the final quarter of last year the economy was growing at a nominal annual rate of about 20 percent, or at least 15 percent in real terms. It might have become overheated if the yen had not been floated, he said.

Mr. Aichi reported today that Japan's external reserves are expected to increase $3.28 billion during the fiscal year starting April 1. The total was $17.85 billion at the end of the last month.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Thyssen Bids for Rheinstahl

August Thyssen-Huette is bidding for a majority interest in Rheinstahl. Thyssen says that, through a banking group comprising Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank, it is offering Rheinstahl shareholders 125 deutsche marks for each 100-DM par value share. Thyssen says it is seeking "a simple majority" of Rheinstahl's 470-million-mark par value stock. The executive boards of both companies had discussed closer cooperation and found that it would be beneficial to procurement of materials, production and sales, a Thyssen statement adds. The acquisition is subject to approval by the Common Market commission. Thyssen notes. If carried out, the transaction will create Europe's largest steel corporation, with combined annual sales of about 16 billion DM. Thyssen is primarily a steelmaker, while Rheinstahl produces machinery and is engaged in shipbuilding. Rheinstahl says its supervisory and management boards have approved the bid.

EPA Doubt on Foreign Auto Firms

A new analysis by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) staff concludes that two foreign auto makers and International Harvester Co. are not likely to meet emission-level standards for 1975 model cars. But the study also concludes that the "Big Three" U.S. auto makers are making progress on emission contro's and should be able to meet the standards—a finding that conflicts with statements by Ford Motor and Chrysler. The foreign auto makers are Alfa-Romeo and British Leyland. Failure to certify would bar sales of their vehicles to the public. For another 11 manufacturers, including American Motors, Volkswagen and Volvo, ability to meet the emission ceilings "remains in question," the study says. Commenting in London, BLMC said its scientists have developed a system which, under experimental conditions, can "comfortably" meet the emission levels.

U.S. Alleges Canadian Dumping

In one of the largest cases of its kind, the U.S. Treasury Department has accused Canada of selling aluminum ingot at illegal cut-rate prices on the U.S. market. During a 20-month period ending in August, 1972, Canadian aluminum ingot exports to the United States were valued at about $350 million. The Treasury says the case could be the largest dumping investigation in its history. The previous highest in terms of dollars involved imports of Japanese television sets, which were valued at about $250 million a year. The Treasury must make a final ruling within three months. Then the case is turned over to the Tarrif Commission to determine whether an American industry has been injured.

Winterthur Seeks U.K. Firm

Accident & Casualty Insurance Co. (Winterthur) of Switzerland has offered to acquire the issued capital of Reinsurance Corp. of Britain. Terms are 120 pence a share or a total of £3.6 million. Reinsurance's board recommended that its shareholders accept the offer. Reinsurance is to be controlled by a holding company which will be formed by Winterthur, Montagu Trust Ltd. and CNA Financial Corp. of the United States. The holding company will also control Stronghold Insurance Co., in which National Fire Insurance Co., a member of the CNA group, and Winterthur jointly acquired an 85 percent interest in October 1970. The balance of Stronghold's equity is owned by Montagu Trust.

U.S. Demand for Steel Runs at Record Pace

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—The continued superstrength in the domestic market has combined with growing worldwide steel demand to drive back to U.S. mills some customers who have almost wholly depended on foreign steel in recent years.

The reception in some cases has been less than enthusiastic. "We're cocking an eyebrow at strangers who are coming in from left field," says Graham Hall, administrative vice-president at Armco Steel. "We're telling the newcomers that our (delivery) promises are out quite a way."

A top sales official of another producer says, "We're getting quite a lot of inquiries from people we haven't seen for some time—and we're going to pick and choose our spots. The key question is, are you going to look to us for some period of time, or is this just a one-time inquiry?"

With domestic demand producing what one big mill calls "an almost unprecedented flow of orders," U.S. mills are scrambling to take care of all their "regular" customers first.

January shipments were nearly nine million tons, a plateau usually reserved for strike-hedge periods. The first quarter "surely will be a record," says a marketing specialist for one mill, topping 35.4 million tons.

One big Eastern producer has raised its estimate of second-quarter shipments to nearly 26 million tons. That would give the industry its best first-half ever for a nonlabor year.

Principal Factors

Three factors are at work—burgeoning domestic demand, a modest amount of inventory building both of steel and of finished products by steel consumers, and rising strength in the economies of other steel-consuming countries.

Chief among the domestic elements is the tremendous rate of auto and appliance production. Capital goods have advanced strongly the past two months, market specialists say, and will provide "a solid underpinning," when orders from Detroit taper off later this year.

With current consumption so high, analysts say, there is a nagging fear among some users that their inventories either are, or soon will be, inadequate. When a market gets as strong as this one, says Mr. Hall, it scares a lot of people who had "grown accustomed to keeping inventories down—to living off the back of the truck."

That is practically impossible now. One producer says that all of its steel-producing units "are full" and that lead times on most products reach up to three months. "When things start to tighten up," says Mr. Hall, "the grapevine works overtime and everybody comes in on Monday morning to get on the books. That's what's been happening."

U.S. Now Opposing Merger Of Global Communicators

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (WP).—The Nixon administration said yesterday that it wants to encourage competition among the five U. S. corporations involved in international communications, and rejected a Johnson administration proposal that international carrier operations should be merged. The administration said that it hoped to lower costs through competition.

In a statement, the administration also called for another look at the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, which established Comsat as the only U.S. corporation involved in satellite communications.

Comsat is the U. S. partner in Intelsat, a consortium of 83 countries that owns and operates the only international commercial satellite communications system. An official of the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy said the administration's proposal would not disturb that arrangement, which was set by law.

No Criticism Intended

He said, however, that new satellite systems can offer domestic services, including aeronautical and maritime communications and possibly high-speed data transmission. "We're not saying that Comsat is not the best company to run the possible new systems, we're saying, 'Let's look and weigh all the alternatives.'"

The policy statement also proposed that "federal regulation of carriers owning international transmission facilities should encourage efficient utilization of both cable and satellite technology without heavily detailed intrusion into the investment and operating decisions of the carriers."

In 1968, a presidential commission headed by Eugene Rostow recommended that the five U.S. overseas carriers be forced to merge their facilities, although the commission did not detail the merger procedure. The reasoning was that the U.S. companies are put at a disadvantage because carriers abroad are generally government-owned and, in some cases, two or more countries join and deal with U.S. corporations.

In addition to Comsat and AT&T, the other U.S. international carriers are ITT Worldcom, RCA Globcom and Western Union International. All three, as does AT&T, rent satellite circuits from Comsat, and, as the policy statement says, "in effect 'own' circuits in transoceanic cables in partnership with AT&T and foreign entities."

Glamours Pace Rise In Big Board Prices

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices moved moderately higher today, paced by several big-name glamours and steel issues.

But it was also a session with "air pockets" developing in certain stocks as a reaction to disappointing profit reports.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.36 to finish at 983.59.

Security exchanges were closed yesterday in observance of Washington's birthday. The calm three-day weekend and lessened activity on the international currency scene played support roles in today's steady market.

Polaroid climbed 3 1/4 to 125 after running up 6 last Friday, when the company played host to a large group of Wall Street analysts at its new plant in New Bedford, Mass. The $60-million facility will turn out negatives for the company's SX-70 instant camera.

International Business Machines gained 5 3/4 to 447. Among other glamours, there were gains of 3 1/2 in Corning Glass, 2 5/8 in Avon Products and 1 5/8 in Xerox.

The steels—a cyclical group that has had its share of ups and downs during the last year—were buoyed by reports of bulging orders. U.S. Steel rose a point to 31. Both Bethlehem and Republic added 7/8.

The most notable air pockets occurred in the leading percentage losers—International Chemical & Nuclear, down 4 3/4 to 12 1/2, and Guardian Industries, off 6 5/8 to 22 1/4. Along the way, both issues set lows for the 1972-1973 period.

International Chemical & Nuclear, the third-most-active issue, reported a sharp drop in 1972 net income. Guardian Industries announced a profit gain for last year but a decline for fourth-quarter earnings.

Holiday Inns, showing a dip in 1972 profits slipped 3/8 to 33 after posting a 1972-1973 low. It sold last year at a high off 55 5/8.

Volume totaled 14.02 million shares, compared with 13.32 million shares on Friday.

In the gold mining group, American-South African Investment picked up 2 to 52. Homestake Mining 1 1/2 to 30 3/4, Dome Mines 1 1/8 to 79 3/8, and Campbell Red Lake 1 1/8 to 41 1/4.

General Motors rose 3/4 to 75 1/2. It said orders for its motor homes exceed its production schedule through April.

Natomas fell 1 5/8 to 60 1/4, Atlantic Richfield 1 1/4 to 69 3/4, and Pacific Petroleums 1 3/4 to 38 1/2.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.03 to 25.37, while declines edged advances, 467 against 417. Turnover was 3.36 million shares compared with 3.12 million on Friday.

In the Canadian oils, Bow Valley Industries slid 6 to 39, and Imperial Oil 2 1/2 to 43.

Adobe dropped 1 1/2 to 14 7/8. The company said that tests of its Monroe number 1 Texas gas well resulted in mechanical failures.

Company Reports

Carrier

First Quarter	1973	*1972
Revenue (millions)	184.1	146.9
Profits (millions)	6.17	4.7
Per Share	0.25	0.19

*Adjusted.

Crown Cork

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	114.1	108.2
Profits (millions)	7.4	6.9
Per Share	0.38	0.3
Year		
Revenue (millions)	488.9	448.4
Profits (millions)	31.3	28.5
Per Share	1.58	1.4

Firestone Tires

First Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions)	673.2	573.3
Profits (millions)	26.63	21.7
Per Share	0.46	0.3

Gen. Electric

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	2,889.0	2,767.0
Profits (millions)	177.2	154.0
Per Share	0.97	0.8
Year		
Revenue (millions)	10,423.0	9,577.0
Profits (millions)	530.0	477.8
Per Share	2.91	2.6

Kroger

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	946.0	861.0
Profits (millions)	13.9	11.5
Per Share	0.97	0.8
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,791.0	3,708.0
Profits (millions)	33.2	36.3
Per Share	1.73	2.7

Magnavox

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	207.2	199.8
Profits (millions)	5.1	12.1
Per Share	0.17	0.6
Year		
Revenue (millions)	686.0	627.9
Profits (millions)	20.73	24.7
Per Share	1.17	1.9

Schlumberger Ltd.

Fourth Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	224.7	202.9
Profits (millions)	20.89	16.6
Per Share	0.57	0.4
Year		
Revenue (millions)	812.1	770.4
Profits (millions)	70.23	56.2
Per Share	1.94	1.5

Profit Soars 48% At Natwest in '72

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Profits at National Westminster Bank Ltd. soared to £72.59 million last year, an increase of 48.3 percent from the £48.96 million earned in 1971, the bank reported today.

Natwest declared a final dividend of 4.875 pence, making a total for the year of 10.125 pence, up from 9 pence the previous year.

The bank said the profits increase was brought about by the effective use of significantly larger resources owing in part to the increased money supply. Another factor was the greater range and volume of business throughout the group.

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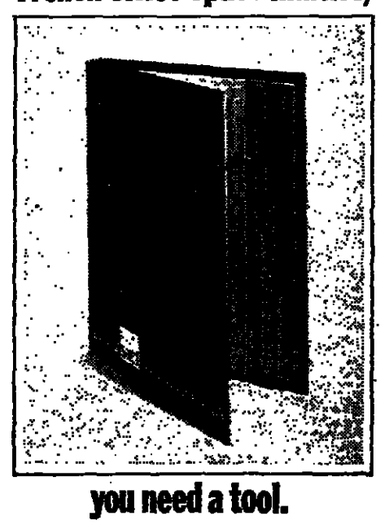
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February 1973

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February 21, 1973

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Banque Rothschild Banque de Suez (U.K.) Ltd. Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque de l'Union Parisienne Banque Worms Barclays Bank International Limited Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Bayerische Vereinsbank

Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft —Frankfurter Bank—

Burnham & Company Inc. Capitalfin Internazionale S.p.A. Cazenove & Co. Charterhouse Japhet Limited

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse Citicorp International Bank Limited Continental Bank S.A. Crédit Commercial de France

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit Suisse (Bahamas) Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein Credito Italiano The Deltec Banking Corporation Limited Den Danske Landmandsbank

Den Norske Creditbank Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank— Dewaay, Cortvriendt International S.A.

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Edilcentro S.p.A./Societa Nazionale Sviluppo S.p.A.

Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft Euramerica Finanziaria Internazionale S.p.A. Fellesbanken A/S Fidi-Milano S.p.A.

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited Antony Gibbs & Sons Limited Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen-Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft

Goldman Sachs International Corp. Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Securities Limited Hambros Bank Limited

Handelsbank in Zurich (Overseas) Limited Hill Samuel & Co. Limited Leopold Joseph and Sons Limited Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank Kleinwort, Benson Limited Kredietbank N.V. Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International Kuwait Investment Co. (S.A.K.) Labouchère & Co. N.V. Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited

Lazard Frères & Cie. Lazard Frères & Co. Lehman Brothers Incorporated Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Limited

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. London Multinational Bank (Underwriters) Limited Manufacturers Hanover Limited Merck, Finck & Co.

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Securities Underwriter Limited L. Messel & Co. B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Midland Bank Limited

Model, Roland & Co. Inc. Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited National Westminster Bank Group

Nederlandsche Middenstands Bank N.V. Nesbitt Thomson Limited The Nomura Securities Co. Ltd. Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Orion Bank Limited Paribas Corporation Peterbroeck, Van Campenhout Securities S.A.

Pictet International Limited Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn Rea Brothers Limited

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited Saifi Securities International Ltd. Salomon Brothers Schoeller & Co.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited Joseph Sebag & Co. Singer & Friedlander Limited Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated Societa Cisalpina Impieghi Mobiliari S.p.A. Société Générale Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Strauss, Turnbull & Co. Svenska Handelsbanken Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhardt

UBS-DB Corporation Ultrafin International Corporation Vereinsbank in Hamburg

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann Wirtz and Co. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Western American Bank (Europe) Limited Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft

White, Weld & Co. Limited Williams, Glyn & Co. Wood Gundy Limited Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Feb. 20, 1973

INDUSTRIALS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2259	Abitibi	$11½	11¼	11½	+⅛
920	Acklands	$13⅝	13½	13½	—⅛
11975	Alta Gas T	$17¼	17	17¼	+⅜
650	Alta Nat	$22	22	22	—¼
2200	Algo Cent	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+¼
925	Argus C pr	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
7000	Atl Sugar	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
6155	Bank N S	$36	35½	35½	—½
6651	Bell Canad	$44	43½	43½	—⅝
5064	BC Forest	$34	32⅝	32¾	—¼
9200	Block Bros	330	320	330	+10
45900	Bovis Cor	280	260	275	+15
7100	BP Can	$18⅛	17⅞	18	
270	Burns Fds	$18½	18½	18½	—⅛
1025	Calgary P	$28½	28⅛	28½	+¼
25	Can Malt	$30½	30⅛	30⅛	
750	C Packrs	$24¼	24	24¼	+¼
6835	C Cablesy	$19¼	19	19	—¼
2200	C Hydro	$13½	13¼	13½	+⅜
8733	C Imp Bank	$33	32⅝	33	+1
17012	C Ind Gas	$10¼	9⅞	10	
75	Cdn Tire	$65⅝	65½	65⅝	—⅜
13755	Celanese	450	420	450	+30
327	C Holiday I	$13¼	13¼	13¼	—¼
4909	Con Bldg	375	370	370	—5
4760	Cons Gas	$18¼	17¾	18	
2995	Crush Intl	$16¼	16	16	
250	Cygnus B	$7¾	7¾	7¾	
4390	Dofasco	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
2225	Dom Store	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
1425	Dupont	$32¼	32	32¼	+½
14250	Dylex L A	$11½	10¾	10¾	—⅜
600	Emco	480	475	475	+5
4253	Falcon	$73½	69½	73½	+1½
3400	Fed Grain	$9¼	9⅛	9¼	
1300	Fraser	$20	19¾	20	+¼
500	Gen Distrb	$32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+¼
1375	GL Paper	$21¼	21	21¼	+¼
25	Gt W Life	$77	77	77	
452	Greyhnd	$21¾	21½	21½	
2372	Guar Trst	$14½	14⅛	14½	+¼
8155	Gulf Can	$35	33½	33½	—¾
3100	Hawker S	420	410	420	+5
6835	H Bay Co	$23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+¼
3612	Huron Erl	$33¼	33¼	33¼	+½
1526	IAC	$19½	19¼	19¼	—¼
6	Indusmin	$12	12	12	
6900	Inglis	$24	23	23½	+1
1150	Inland Gas	$13	12¾	12¾	
15390	Intpr Pipe	$27½	27	27¼	+¼
1300	Inv Grp A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
12025	Kaps Tran	$9⅛	8¼	8½	—⅝
2200	Kaiser Re	225	220	225	
7255	Labatt	$29⅝	29½	29½	+¼
850	LOnt Cem	380	375	375	—5
3350	Laura Sck	$12½	12½	12½	+⅜
1845	Lob Co A	$6¼	6¼	6¼	
400	Lob Co B	$6½	6¼	6¼	+⅛
1725	Loeb M	470	470	430	—10
7700	M BLtd	$30	29⅝	29½	—⅜
600	Met Stores	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
1165	Moore	$52½	52¼	52¼	—¼
200	Morse A	$11½	11½	11½	+½
8375	Noranda	$47¾	47¼	47½	—⅜
12073	Nor Ctl G	$11⅝	11⅛	11¼	
1550	OSF Ind	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
6338	Oshawa A	$10⅞	10½	10¾	+¼
700	Pembin A	$6¾	6¼	6¾	+⅛
312	Petrofina	$31½	30¼	30⅝	—⅜
2285	Reed Ostr	$11½	11¼	11⅜	
359	Rothman	$15¾	15¾	15¾	—¼
225	Scotts	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
7735	Shell Can	$52⅝	52	52	—2⅝
4960	Simpsons	$37¾	37⅝	37⅝	—¼
1795	Simpson S	$50	49½	50	+1
500	Stater Stl	$11¾	11½	11⅝	—⅛
920	St Brodcst	$12¾	12½	12¾	+¼
4200	Stelco	$34⅞	34½	34½	—⅜
100	Teledyne	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
600	Texaco	$63	62¾	62½	
1900	Thom Nes	$15⅞	15¾	15¾	
5594	Tor Dm Bk	$33½	33	33	—½
2100	Traders A	$21⅝	21⅜	21½	+¼
8229	Tr Can PL	$28½	27¾	28½	+1
2725	Trans Mt	$21⅞	21½	21¾	—⅛
1100	Un Carbid	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
8577	Un Gas	$12½	12¼	12½	
125	Union Oil	$18½	18½	18½	—¼
1000	Van Der	$11½	11½	11½	+¼
6700	Walacco O	$8¼	8	8	—¼
4275	Weldwod	$15½	15½	15½	
1695	Wstburne	$16⅞	16½	16¾	
750	W Cdn Seed	$6	6	6	
50	Westshee	$26	26	26	
3025	Weston	$23⅝	23	23⅝	+⅝
1550	White Pas	$14½	14½	14½	+¼
8700	Woodwd A	$33⅜	33	33⅜	+⅜

MINES

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2765	Agnico E	355	350	355	+5
5000	Betim	$16½	16⅜	16⅜	—⅛
7900	Bralor Res	295	285	295	+10
1060	Brenda M	525	515	515	—10
94100	Brunswk	475	455	465	+10
24655	Csmflo	545	520	530	—5
4700	C Tung	220	198	200	
1015	Cassiar	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
35925	Chemalloy	385	370	385	+10
1021	Coldstm	435	425	430	+5
4300	C Marisn	216	212	215	
8155	C Rambler	349	325	325	—10
2500	Cop Fields	173	170	170	—1
4150	Craigmt	630	625	625	—25
597	Denison	$37⅞	37¼	37⅝	+⅜
4300	Dicknsn	292	280	280	—5
3200	East Sull	285	275	275	
9315	Falcon C	$13⅞	13½	13½	—⅛
12300	Gnt Mascot	415	400	400	—15
4200	Gibraltar	$11½	11½	11½	+⅛
1400	Granduc	335	330	330	+5
120	Hollinger	$46	46	46	+¼
6125	Int Mogul	$15	14¾	14¾	—⅛
3599	Kerr Add	$11¾	11½	11½	—⅛
1000	Lab Min	$42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—⅜
2825	LL Lac	200	190	190	—10
9095	Madaline	440	425	430	+5
1700	Matigmi	$38⅜	37	38	+1
2200	Newconx	660	650	660	+20
16950	Orchan	545	520	530	+15
8450	Pamour	385	375	375	—5
600	Patino N V	$28½	27¾	27¾	—⅜
2545	Pine Point	$29¼	28⅛	28⅛	—¾
2561	Placer	$54½	54	54	—⅜
2520	Rayrock	110	110	110	+
14170	Sherritt	$17¾	17¼	17¼	+⅛
7025	Sigma	$12¾	12	12¼	+¼
16200	Steep R	219	215	219	+1
51	Sullivan	283	275	275	
1656	Teck Cor A	435	430	430	+5
630	Teck Cor B	430	375	395	—5
4300	U Keno	525	500	525	+15
19112	U Siscoe	625	555	595	—35
13550	Upp Can	310	297	300	—10
2950	West Mine	275	275	275	+2
500	Yk Bear	370	380	370	—10

OIL & GAS

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3260	Alminex	655	650	650	
1505	A Quasar P	$13¼	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
100	Candel Oil	$13	13	13	+¼
6735	Chieftan D	$16¼	14⅞	15	—1
788	Clarcan	840	835	840	
2500	Francana	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
800	Gt Colisds	920	915	920	
30	Gr Plains	$33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
20116	Houston O	375	355	355	—15
5100	Nat Pete	77	76	76	—1
5670	Pan Ocean	$15½	15	15½	+½
4150	Petrol	148	143	145	
4900	Place G	69	66	69	+3
4600	Siebens	$15½	15	15	—½
13700	Spooner	62	60	61	—1
13701	Sundale O	860	830	830	
4600	Voyager P	715	690	690	—20

Total sales 2,673,051 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2950	Algoma	$16	15⅞	16	
850	Asbestos	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
295	Bank Mont	$20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
2650	Bombard	$5½	5½	5½	
2300	Brinco	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
450	CAE Ind	$16⅝	16½	16⅝	+½
3350	Cdn Indust	$17	16⅞	17	+⅜
6625	Cdn Int Pow	$12⅛	12	12	—¼
300	Com BusM	$15⅝	15	15	—½
1460	Con Bath	$19¼	19	19	
3978	Dom Bridge	$33¼	33½	33½	
31800	Dom Text	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+½
950	Fncl Col	$12	12	12	
2000	Imasco	$31½	31¼	31¼	+¼
100	Ivaco	$24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
4700	Molson A	$29¼	29	29	—¼
500	Mont Trust	$21⅝	21½	21½	—½
1000	Phoenix C	665	665	665	
300	QSP Ltd	$12½	12½	12½	—⅜
200	Rapid Data	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	+⅛
1300	Rolland A	$8½	8½	8½	
1305	Royal Bank	$36	35⅜	36	+⅝
2145	Royal Trust	$54	54	54	—¼
879	Steinberg A	$29½	29	29½	+⅛
2250	Super Elec	250	240	240	—10
900	Unican Secs	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅝
3125	Zellers	$19	19	19	

Total sales 1,627,050 shares.

Eurodollars

Feb. 20, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	10 3/8	10 1/2	+ 1 1/8
One Month	8 6/16	8 7/16	+ 5/16
3 Months	7 15/16	8 1/16	+ 1/4
6 Months	7 11/16	7 13/16	+ 5/16
One Year	7 7/16	7 9/16	+ 3/16

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Feb. 20, 1973

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

Fund	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	5.86	5.98
Admiralty Funds:		
Growth	5.08	5.57
Incom	4.16	4.56
Insur	9.71	10.64
Advisrs	4.58	5.01
Aetna F	10.12	11.06
Afuture F	11.89	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.87	.95
A'lstate	14.52	15.61
Alpha	15.25	16.67
Amcap	6.81	7.44
Am Diver	10.85	11.86
Am Eqity	4.89	5.36
Amer Express:		
Capit	8.71	9.52
Incme	9.04	9.88
Invest	8.67	9.48
Spect	8.42	9.20
Stock	8.65	9.47
Am Grth	6.20	6.78
Am Insin	unavail	
Am Invs	5.57	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.98	9.81
AmN Gth	2.89	3.16
Anchor Group:		
Capit	6.38	6.99
Grwth	9.25	10.16
Incme	7.84	8.59
Fd Inv	8.50	9.32
Vent	9.85	10.79
Wash N	13.53	14.83
Astron	4.38	4.79
Audax Fd	10.29	11.25
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	5.23	5.68
Fnd B	7.65	8.32
Stock	6.21	6.79
Scien	4.69	5.10
BLC Grth	12.90	14.10
Babson	11.83	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	8.11	8.63
Bayrk Gr	6.23	6.63
Beacn Hil	11.04	N.L.
Beacn In	13.06	N.L.
Berg Kon	11.81	N.L.
Berk Gth	5.36	5.86
Bondstk	5.59	6.14
Bost Fdn	11.09	12.12
Brwn Fd	4.04	4.42
Bullock Calvin:		
Bulck	14.67	16.07
Candn	22.73	24.93
Divid	3.98	4.36
NatW S	10.59	11.60
NY Vnt	12.84	14.06
Burnh Fd	11.97	N.L.
CG Fund	11.63	12.51
Capam	8.08	8.85
Capit Gib	3.13	3.43
Capit Sh	6.38	6.99
Cap Trin	13.71	14.98
Centry Sh	14.16	15.48
Channing Funds:		
Balan	11.73	12.87
Bond	9.74	10.64
Com St	1.52	1.65
Grwth	6.23	6.81
Incom	7.37	8.05
Spect	1.98	2.16
Vent	11.05	12.08
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	9.85	10.77
F.t Cap	7.32	8.00
Shrhld	8.25	9.02
Spec	8.01	8.75
Chemicl	11.50	12.57
Colonial:		
Cnv.t	10.66	11.87
Equty	3.87	4.23
Fund	10.93	11.95
Grwth	6.94	7.53
Incom	10.15	11.09
Vent	4.57	5.02
Colu Grth	14.13	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.36	1.47
Cwlth C	1.64	1.77
Comp Gr	7.21	7.88
Comp As	5.05	5.53
Comp Cp	5.88	6.44
Comp Bd	8.92	9.70
Comp Fd	8.67	9.42
Concord	11.45	N.L.
Cons Inv	12.62	13.12
Constel G	5.93	6.45
Cont Mut	8.47	N.L.
Cont Gth	9.11	9.37
Ctry Cap	15.55	16.81
Crn WDiv	6.12	6.69
Crn WDal	7.52	8.22
Davgs Fd	72.25	N.L.
deVegh	67.32	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	11.03	12.05
Delaw	11.19	12.23
Delta	6.16	6.73
Dir Cap	5.63	6.23
Dodg Cox	16.27	N.L.
Drexel	1.45	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	12.22	13.39
Levge	16.73	18.33
Spl Inc	8.15	8.93
Third C	13.54	11.55
E&E Fd	3.62	N.L.
Eagle Gr	8.31	9.11
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	10.04	10.97
Grwth	16.55	18.39
Incom	6.43	7.03
Speci	8.89	9.72
Stock	13.97	15.27
Ebrstdt	11.79	12.87
EDIE Spl	26.47	N.L.
EFC Managemnt:		
Eq Gth	8.77	9.61
Eq Pro	3.59	3.84
Fd Am	8.33	9.13
Egret Gt	14.15	15.38
Elfun Tr	18.67	
Emer Sec	5.13	5.61
Energy	12.43	N.L.
Equity F	9.26	10.12
Fairfld	10.23	11.18
Farm Bu	10.65	N.L.
Fed Reg	12.08	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	9.55	10.44
Capit	12.78	13.97
Contfd	9.68	
Conv	8.26	8.63
Dstnys	7.44	
Essex	12.62	
Fidel	17.27	18.87
Puritn	10.13	11.13
Salem	4.89	5.34
Trend	26.96	29.46
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.85	N.L.
Indst	4.61	N.L.
Incom	6.14	N.L.
Vent	4.8	N.L.
FstFd Va	12.65	13.83
Fst Investors:		
Disco	7.19	7.88
Grwth	8.77	9.61
Stock	8.90	9.75
Fst Mult	9.42	N.L.
Fst Sierr	5.24	5.75
Forum Group:		
Cmb F	11.18	N.L.
100 Fd	12.86	N.L.
101 Fd	9.31	N.L.
Twen F	6.57	N.L.
Fnd Gth	5.03	5.53
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.88	6.37
Incom	12.37	13.52
Mutal	9.75	10.66
Speci	11.74	12.84
Foursq	10.22	11.17
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	9.82	10.76
Grwth	7.89	8.65
Utils	5.75	6.33
Incom	2.33	2.22
US Gov	10.12	11.07
FdF Dep	11.11	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	10.18	11.13
Impac	9.03	9.84
Ind Trd	13.80	15.08
Pilot	8.28	9.03
Gatewy	9.78	10.57
GE S&S	38.53	
Gen Sec	7.58	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	6.78	7.41
Balan	8.26	9.03
Com St	12.15	13.28
GrthFd A	5.25	5.74
Grth Ind	22.87	N.L.
Guard M	25.20	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.55	4.97
Grwth	7.62	8.33
Incom	6.37	6.96
H&C Fd	12.88	N.L.
H&C Lev	9.78	N.L.
Hedb Gor	8.86	9.68
Hedge	8.19	N.L.
Heritge	2.32	2.54
Hor Man	19.68	21.49
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.45	4.86
Incom	4.09	4.47
Trus sh	12.57	13.74
Trus un	3.39	
Imp Cap	10.81	11.81
Imp Gth	8.24	9.01
IncF Am	14.34	15.67
IncF Bos	6.87	7.33
Industry	3.83	4.20
INTGN	9.95	10.73
ICA	unavail	
Inv Guid	9.03	N.L.
Inv Indic	5.11	
Invest Bos	12.86	14.05
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	7.80	
IDS ndl	6.94	7.55
Mutl	10.50	11.41
Prog	4.93	5.36
Stock	21.40	23.27
Select	9.73	10.46
Var Py	9.46	10.28
Inv Resh	5.41	5.91
Istel	21.33	22.99
Ivy	8.64	N.L.
JP GrthF	10.44	11.35
Janus F	7.63	N.L.
J Hanck	8.55	9.42
J Hanc Si	9.05	9.84
Johnstn	23.06	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	6.26	6.86
Cus B1	19.50	20.40
Cus B2	20.82	22.79
Cus B4	9.53	10.09
Cus K1	7.94	8.70
Cus K2	7.11	7.79
Cus S1	24.28	26.61
Cus S2	12.01	13.16
Cus S3	9.34	10.12
Cus S4	5.50	6.03
Polar	4.87	5.32
Knickb	6.83	7.48
Knick Gt	8.80	9.64
Lenox Fd	6.11	
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	16.75	18.33
Lex Gr	9.38	10.25
Lex Rh	15.42	16.85
Lbrty Fd	6.27	6.85
Life Stk	7.25	7.92
Life Ins	9.47	10.56
Linc Ntl	9.61	10.50
Ling	3.87	
Loomis Sayles:		
Canad	33.27	33.77
Capit	13.60	N.L.
Mut	15.43	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Afflitd	6.99	7.56
A Bus	3.35	3.63
Bnd Db	10.99	12.01
Loth Bro	11.79	12.89
Luth Inc	9.95	10.87
Magna Funds:		
MagC	4.85	5.32
Incom	9.22	10.08
Pilgm	10.36	11.32
Manhin	4.58	5.01
Mkt Grh	3.29	N.L.
Massachusett Cor:		
Frued	8.55	9.37
Indep	8.77	9.06
Mass	12.58	13.79
Mass Financl:		
MIT	12.31	13.45
MIG	14.56	15.91
MID	14.69	16.05
MFD	14.92	16.31
MCD	16.26	17.77
Mates	3.32	N.L.
Mathers	13.35	N.L.
Mid AM	unavail	
MONY F	12.41	13.56
Mut Ben	10.98	12.00
MIF Fd	8.16	8.82
MIF Gth	5.17	5.59
M OmaG	5.34	5.80
M Omahi	9.67	10.51
Mut Shrs	16.44	N.L.
Mut Trst	2.04	N.L.
NEA Mut	10.83	11.10
Natl Ind	11.20	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.97	10.90
Bond	5.13	5.61
Divid	4.14	4.52
Grth	8.90	9.73
Pf Stk	6.89	7.53
Incom	5.24	5.73
Stock	7.69	8.40
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	16.88	18.26
Groth	11.33	12.42
Side	17.77	19.32
Neuw Cet	5.89	N.L.
Neuw Fd	10.35	N.L.
New Wld	14.12	15.43
Newton	17.62	19.26
Nich Strg	22.16	N.L.
Noreast	16.01	N.L.
Oceangr	7.41	N.L.
Omega	9.17	9.29
Ore Wms	17.57	N.L.
ONeil Fd	13.49	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd.		
Oppen	8.50	8.96
AIM	11.55	12.62
Time	9.38	10.25
OTC Sec	10.90	11.95
Param M	8.36	9.14
Paul Rvr	7.89	8.62
Penn Sq	7.20	N.L.
Pa Mut	3.31	N.L.
Phila	7.83	8.58
Pine St	11.08	N.L.
Pine Tree	4.13	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	8.62	9.42
Fund	12.73	13.88
II	10.30	11.26
Plan Inv	11.23	12.27
Pilgrim	14.80	16.17
Price Funds:		
Grwth	30.40	N.L.
N Era	11.85	N.L.
N Horiz	37.22	N.L.
Pro Fund	10.28	N.L.
Pro Portf	6.87	N.L.
Provid	4.52	4.94
Prov Gth	9.13	10.02
Pru SIP	11.43	12.49
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.36	12.42
Equit	13.35	11.21
Georg	17.7	13.77
Grwth	11.95	13.06
Incom	8.55	9.34
Ivest	10.57	11.62
Vista	11.74	12.82
Voyag	11.41	12.47
Revere	9.31	9.85
Rinfret	14.79	16.21
Sagitars	7.32	N.L.
Schustr	10.36	11.18
Schust Sp	10.69	11.68
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	18.76	19.01
Specl	35.93	N.L.
Balan	17.49	N.L.
Com St	11.51	N.L.
Security Funds:		
Equty	4.80	4.20
Invest	3.39	3.10
Ultra	8.71	9.55
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	9.48	10.36
Sel Opp	11.99	13.10
Sel Spl	14.58	15.92
Sent Gth	10.52	11.43
Sentry F	16.75	18.21
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.93	4.30
Entrp	6.47	7.07
Flet Fd	5.04	5.51
Harbr	8.22	8.98
Legal	6.84	7.48
Pace	10.73	11.73
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	22.54	24.63
Incom	18.56	20.29
Invest	10.83	11.84
Sherm D	12.21	N.L.
Side Fd	7.91	8.66
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	9.53	10.45
Invest	11.76	12.85
Trust	8.92	9.75
Vent	11.39	12.99
SB Eqty	11.73	N.L.
SB I&Gr	12.27	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.68	14.29
Sw Invs	9.22	9.97
Swin Gt	7.74	8.37
Sover Inv	12.84	13.62
Spectra	6.75	7.40
S&P InD	10.20	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	5.31	5.80
Div Fd	5.62	6.14
Prog F	5.97	6.42
StFrm Gt	5.78	N.L.
S Frm In	10.26	N.L.
State St	59.79	51.39
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.72	N.L.
Asso F	1.32	N.L.
Invest	7.69	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	23.41	N.L.
Cap O	11.66	N.L.
Stock	16.93	N.L.
Supervised Inv:		
Grwth	6.83	7.45
Incom	8.99	9.85
Summt	10.34	11.35
Tech	7.30	7.67
Sync Gth	8.60	9.49
TMR App	10.80	10.93
Teacher	10.47	13.62
Temp Gt	9.52	10.41
Towr Cap	6.15	6.72
Trns Cap	9.29	10.10
Trav Eq	11.52	12.73
Tudr Hed	14.48	N.L.
TwnC Gt	3.22	3.53
TwnC Inc	4.25	4.66
USAA Gt	13.22	N.L.
US GovSe	10.43	10.59
Uti Mut	10.24	11.19
Unifund	10.31	11.27
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	14.88	16.26
Nat Inv	9.68	10.51
U Cap	12.83	13.75
Whtsh	14.52	15.54
United Funds:		
Accm	7.93	8.69
Bond	8.36	9.65
Con Gr	11.42	12.52
Con Inc	11.16	12.23
Incom	15.43	16.91
Scien	7.73	8.47
Vang	8.11	8.89
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	6.42	7.04
Incom	4.92	5.39
Lev Grt	9.07	9.48
Spl Sit	4.24	4.65
Vance Sanders:		
Bostn	7.82	8.55
Comm	8.63	9.40
Specl	9.03	9.87
Vandrbt	6.74	7.37
Vangd	3.02	3.30
Vang TN	7.79	
Var In P	4.48	4.87
Viking	6.85	N.L.
Wall St G	9.39	10.26
Wash M	12.39	13.43
Weing Eq	12.61	N.L.
Wellington Group:		
Expir	24.71	27.01
Ivest	11.32	12.59
Morg	12.63	13.77
Techy	7.95	
Trust	13.52	14.78
Wellsl	12.45	13.61
Welltn	12.33	13.11
Windr	8.71	9.52
West Ind	4.47	4.90
Westf Grt	9.96	10.83
Wincp Fd	6.09	6.57
Winfld	4.77	5.25
Wisc Fd	6.35	6.94
Ziegler	10.83	11.89

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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Feb. 20, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied to the IHT. (d) daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regular; (I) irregularly.

Fund	Price
(w) Alexander Fund	$11.23
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd	$10.00
(w) Amicalis Fund	$7.90
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.56
(w) Apol'o/Tempus) Iss.pr.	SF130.92
(I) Apollo Fund S.A.	$101.78
(w) Aries Fund N.V.	$39.37
(w) Asea Corporation	DM14.51
(w) Austral Trust S.A.	$11.06
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$7.90
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF1,003.85
— (d) Conbar	SF1,068.00
— (d) Grobar	SF895.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF1,024.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$7.33
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.78
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$12.51
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$10.42
(w) Broad & Wall. Fd. Int'l	$59.11
(w) Browninvest	$23.35
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$13.97
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$15.77
(d) Can.Secur Growth Fd.	Can.$5.97
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.05
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF899.00
(d) Carimco N.V "C" Sh.	$129.70
(I) Cleveland Offshore Fed	$1,070.14
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$10.39
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$12.61
(d) Convert. Bond Fd.N.V.	$10.22
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$783.69
(d) Cornus Invest Units	$3.64
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds	SF98.25
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l	SF105.50
CREDIT SUISSE-SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF169.75
— (d) Intervalor	SF107.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF293.25
(I) Crosby Fund S.A.	$7.77
(w) D.G.C.	$56.29
(d) Delta Invest Fund	$10.47
(d) Delta Multifund	$10.58
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen 10,315
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.45
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$12.68
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$10.52
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$47.52
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.71
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$10.86
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$22.40
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$26.43
(d) Fiducem	BF1,247
(d) Finance Union	$10.94
(w) First Fund	$12.66
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$5.38
— (w) Int'l Mfn.& Petr.Fd.	$10.43
— (I) Austl.Ld.& Prop.Fd.	Bah.$14.22
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$35.32
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$117.09
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$83.21
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.97
(d) Fonditalia	$12.25
(w) Fonsalex Issue Pr.	SF2,875
(d) Formula Selection Fd	SF139.36
FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($US)	$4.33
— (w) Fd. Austral.Sterling	Aus.$4.61
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.15
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.12
(d) Fund of Nations	$10.11
(d) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$10.48
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$23.08
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$8.95
(r) Growth International	$9.70
(w) GuardianGrwthFdInt'l	$8.94
(w) Hambro Overseas Fd.	$7.27
(w) Bausmann Holdgs.NV.	$5,272
(w) Hedged Investors	$13.824
(d) H.O.L.T./Hobet	$29.24
(d) ICOPUND	$12.70
(w) INGROW	$23.10
(d) Interfix	$128.11
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.20
(d) Interitalia	Lire 8,350
(w) Intermarket Fund	$134.35
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$22.06
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$5.33
(r) Interntl Shipping Fd.	DM1,289.78
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A	$11.05
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund	$10.52
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$16.85
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.73
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$67.40
(I) Jardine Japan Fund	$46.00
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,816
(w) Keyes Real Estate Fd.	$8.17
(w) Keyfund	$5.94
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$12.83
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$21.09
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$30.09
(w) Luxfund	$92.46
(r) Marlin Fund	$11.45
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.05
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$5.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund	$9.25
(w) N.A.M.F	$108.83
(w) Nippon Fund	$14.23
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund	$7.56
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$13.36
(r) Olympic Cap. Fed. Inc.	$2.88
(I) Opportunity Fd. Int.	$10.32
(w) Pacific Seaboard Fund	$73.38
(d) Pan Am REEF Fund	$3.10
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$8.47
(w) Pyramid (CMC)	SF75.30
(d) Renta Fund	LF2,209
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,659
(d) Rentinvest	BF880.89
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$9.91
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$13.90
— (d) Global Fund	$7.68
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF31.15
(w) Selective Capital Fd.	$3.17
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$7.07
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.50
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.96
— (d) Share Realty	$13.41
— (w) Shareholders Excel.	$7.65
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$6.46
— (d) Harbor Fund	$8.32
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$10.91
— (d) Crossbow Fund	BF7.87
— (d) I.T.F.	$11.34
— (d) Invest. Selection Fd.	$9.26
(w) SMH I	DM38.90
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,394
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,250
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$14.72
(w) Stand. & Poor Int. Fd.	$232.79
(w) Star Fund	$7.75
(r) Sues Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.92
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF539.35
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF103.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF128.42
(r) Tarent Global Fund	$13.45
(w) Tokyo Cap.HoldingsNV.	$47.54
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.63
(w) Transpacific Fund	$13.33
(r) Tyndall Overseas Fd.	$1.63
(r) Tyndall Overseas (Stg.)	£14.55
UNION BANK SWITZ.:	
— (d) Amca U.S. sh.	SF61.36
— (d) Bond Invest	SF84.25
— (d) Eurit Eu. Sh.	SF155.50
— (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh.	SF123.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF101.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF103.50
— (d) Safit So. Af. Sh.	SF265.00
— (d) Sima Sw. R. Est.	SF164.00
UNION-INVESTMENT Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM31.35
— (d) Europafonds	DM41.65
— (d) Unifonds	DM23.97
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.35
— (d) Unispecial I	DM73.64
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$4.31
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$17.32
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.76
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,802.38
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$2,020.47
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$591.89
(w) Worldwide Securities	$44.40
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,373.14
(w) Zodiac Commod. Fund	$6.18
(w) Zodiac Fund	$5.97

DM — Deutsche Mark; — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Asked.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	13½	AcmeCliv	.80	13	19	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
8	6⅛	AbbtLb	1.10	25	46	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
52¾	41½	ACF	Ind1.40	12	34	41⅛	40¾	40⅝—	½
47¼	21	AcmeMkt	.1	23	34	24⅛	24	24	
14⅝	12⅜	AdmE	1.15e		49	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	AdMills	.20	147	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
49½	32	Addrsso	.40	11	198	24⅜	24	24⅜+	1⅛
32	15¾	Admiral		7	298	14⅜	14	14⅜	—⅛
79⅞	54½	AetnaLf	1.68	11	212	68	66⅞	67½+	⅜
60⅝	47⅞	AetnaLf	pf2		3	57⅜	57½	57⅜+	⅜
17	7⅞	Aguirre	Co	34	4	11⅜	11½	11½—	⅛
31½	22⅜	AhmanHF		9	58	23¾	23½	23¾	—¼
22⅞	6¼	Aileen	Inc	18	223	6⅝	6½	6¾	
78½	53⅛	AirPrd	.80b	25	44	75⅜	75⅛	75½+	⅛
23⅜	13¾	Airco	.90	9	104	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	⅛
5¾	3	AJ	Industrls	6	84	3	2⅞	3	
35½	25	Alcoa	1a	15	18	29¾	29⅜	29½+	¾
18	15	Ala	Gas1.10	8	1	15½	15½	15½	
5⅛	1⅝	Alaska	Intrs	15	125	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	1⅛
33¾	23½	AlbertsC	.32	17	15	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
17½	11½	Albtsn	.36a	13	35	17	17	17	
20⅝	17½	AlcanAl	.80	14	71	25¾	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18⅞	9	AlcoStnd	24	7	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
49⅛	31⅛	AlconLb	.14	59	15	38½	38¼	38⅜—	⅜
97¾	6½	Alexdrs	.10e	28	86	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
31⅞	25½	AlianM	2.68e	11	11	31¼	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
15	11½	AllALfe	2a	22	13	11⅞	11¾	11¾—	¼
14⅞	9¾	AllegCo	.28e	11	7	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
31⅜	18¾	AllgLtdIm	1	9	27	24⅛	23⅞	24¼	
44½	28	AllegLd	pf3		2	44	44	44	
24¾	15⅝	AllgPw	1.40	9	132	21⅜	21¼	21½—	⅛
37½	24⅛	AllnGp	1.04	12	7	15¾	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
34⅜	26⅛	Allied	Chl.20	12	351	33½	33	33¼+	⅛
45⅜	33⅛	AlliFnt	.45b	29a	13	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜+	⅛
25	18¼	AlldMills	.75	13	3	22½	22½	22½	
25⅛	16⅝	Allied	P.68	9	12	18½	18⅜	18	
39⅞	27⅛	AlliedSt	1.40	11	126	32¼	32	32	
62	54	AlliedSt	pf4		220	61	61	61	
8¾	4⅛	Allied	Super	14	34	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
15⅜	10⅝	AllisChl	.30a	15	36	11	10¾	10⅞+	⅛
22⅜	12⅛	AllrgAir	.48	12	22	13	13	13	⅛
19¼	13	AlphaPl	.48	7	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
41⅝	38⅞	Alcoa	1.80	11	182	53⅜	52¾	52⅞+	1⅛
29⅜	23⅜	AmalSg	1.60	8	5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
18¼	11½	AMBAC	.50	11	60	12¼	11¾	11¾—	⅛
30⅜	21¼	AmerE	1.20	8	7	1⅝	22½	22½	—½
41¼	41	AmEs	pf2.60		6	43¼	42½	42½—	¼
54⅝	39⅛	AmHes	.30r	33	130	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛+	1⅛
119¾	88¼	AmH	pf3.50		31	96½	95	95⅜+	3⅛
49⅛	29	AmAirFlt	.40	28	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
99⅜	17	Am	AirTin	99	477	20¼	19½	19⅞+	⅜
16¾	8⅜	ABaker	.20		6	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
49⅛	39⅝	ABrnds	2.38	9	117	42⅛	41⅜	41⅜—	¼
81½	51¾	AmBdst	1.28	16	48	62	59½	59½—	2¼
51⅛	21¾	AmBldM	.28	19	53	28¼	24⅝	25¼+	⅛
36¾	27	Am	Can2.20	10	214	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜+	¼
28½	24½	A	Canpfl.25			25	25	25½+	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Am	Cncr	.05r	14	31	6¼	6¼	⅛
58⅞	22¼	ACanmM	2.32	10	29	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
20¼	19⅛	Am	Chain	1	11	13	19½	19¼	19⅜—	⅛
40¼	28¼	ACyan	1.25	14	x185	30⅛	31½	31½—	⅝
28¾	17¾	Am	Distill	1	17	11	25¾	25	25	—	½
46⅛	43¼	AmDistl	.43	33	18	59	58	58	—	⅛
11⅜	8⅝	ADoalV	.16e		4	9¼	9	9	+	⅛
13¾	12⅝	ADul	pf.84a		8	13¾	13¼	13¾	
32	25¾	AmEIP	1.80	10	458	27⅞	27½	27⅝	
9½	7¾	AmExp	Ind		53	9⅜	2½	2½	
33⅜	23⅝	AmExp	pf		2,500	24	24	24	
29	16	AmFn	1.10	10	39	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
34	26	A Gnb	2.05e		48	27¼	27½	27¾+	⅛
24⅜	19⅛	AGnCv	.95e		24	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
23¼	16	A Gnins	.52	8	94	18	17½	17½—	⅜
34⅝	28	A Gin	pf1.80		10	29¼	29	29	⅛
17⅜	11⅛	AHolst	.40b	10	56	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
129	86	AHome	1.77	39	126	127⅜	126¼	126⅜+	⅜
188	129	A	Home pf 2		2	188½	188¼	188¼+	1½
55⅜	37⅜	AmHos	.20	46	193	46½	45⅝	45⅝—	⅛
1.45e	49⅝	A	Amines	.90	7	36	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
47⅛	25	A	Medlcl	.12	18	157	27	26½	26⅝—	⅛
29⅝	7⅜	A	Medcorp		7	179	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
65⅞	27	A	MfCl	1.40	13	117	35⅞	35	35	—	½
10⅜	4⅝	Am	Motors		10	268	8⅛	8	8⅛	
47	34½	ANatGs	2.30	9	106	40¾	40⅜	40⅜+	⅛
52	14⅝	Am	Sea1.72	18	10	15¾	15	15	+	¼
43½	25¼	AmShip	.60	12	6	26⅛	26	26⅛	
23⅜	17⅜	ASmSPnt	1.20	17	135	21¾	21	21½	—	⅛
65⅝	34⅛	AmSmlt	.70		90	38	37⅜	37⅜	+ 2	
20⅝	10⅜	Am	Stnd	.40	19	76	11⅝	11½	11⅝—	⅛
45½	36⅛	A Std	pf4.75		9	61½	61	61⅛—	⅜
41⅞	28½	AmSterll	.52	22	44	31⅝	30¾	31⅜+	1⅛
9⅜	5½	AT&T	wt		161	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
45	41¼	AmT&T	2.80	11	872	51⅜	50¾	50⅝—	⅜
43⅝	37	AmT&T	pf 4	7	195	40½	40⅜	40⅜—	⅛
14½	11⅛	AWaWk	.60		74	12¾	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
18	16	AW	SmPn1.35		1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
25⅝	15	AmZinc	1.25		250	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	¼
19⅛	14⅜	Ameron	.65	7	7	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
25⅝	9¼	AmesD	.12e	6	45	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
2	1⅛	Ametek	.60a	12	41	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
67½	39⅝	AMF	In 1.08	11	412	34⅜	34	34⅛+	⅛
39⅝	25	Amfac	In	.64	12	70	27½	26½	26⅝—	⅜
132	68½	AMPInc	.69	45	49	123	121¼	122	+ 1¼	
8⅜	6½	AmpPsh	.36	8	2	7½	7½	7½	
15⅝	5	Amprx	Corp		156	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
29½	19¾	Amrap	Corp	4	33	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
46⅝	34½	Amst	pf2.65		3	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜+	⅜
10	8⅝	Amstr	pf.68		1	9½	9½	9¼+	⅛
45⅜	35⅝	Amstd	2.40	8	11	39⅞	39½	39½—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Amtel	.20	10	28	5⅛	5	5⅛	
22½	15¾	Anacon	.25e	14	261	23¼	22⅜	22⅜	
38½	26⅛	Anch	Hck 1	9	27	27	26⅞	27	
24⅝	14⅝	Ancorp	.68		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
59	43⅜	AndCl	1.20b	8	3	47½	47½	47½—	¼
28⅞	19⅜	Aneblcn	.10	20	8	25	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
21⅜	12⅝	Anhsch	.92b	8	22	15⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
29	18½	ApcoO	.89t	12	25	25⅜	25¼	25¼+	⅜
15⅛	5⅜	ApcoCp	.16	20	247	7⅜	6¾	7	+	⅛
21½	17½	APL	Corp		43	18	17⅝	18	+	⅛
21	13¾	APL	pf 8.50		2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
15	6⅝	Applid	Mag	25	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
187	123½	ARA	Sv 1.22	30	31	145	143¾	144	
22	9⅛	ArcatN	.16	11	36	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
77¾	38⅝	ArchDan	.50	13	103	42	41½	42	+	⅛
48¼	27⅛	Arctic	Enr	5	105	27⅝	27⅝	27½	
25⅜	17¾	ArizPS	1.16	9	76	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16	ArBest	.40	10	20	20⅞	20	20½—	⅜
7⅛	2⅜	Arians	D St		8	3¼	3⅛	3¼+	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Arlen	RltyD	13	251	9¼	8⅝	9	
25⅝	18⅜	Armco	Stl 1	9	230	22	21½	12¾+	⅛
31⅜	28¾	Arm	Air 2.10		30	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
69⅛	59½	Armr	pf4.75		2500	63	63	63	—	½
46⅝	34¼	Armst	CkCil	17	122	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
45	32¼	Arm	Rv 1.40	8	7	36⅜	35	35	
22⅞	18½	Aro	C .90b	10	3	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
30	23⅝	Arvinind	.52	19	315	25¼	23¾	24	+ 1¼
25	23½	AshOil	1.20	10	156	29¼	28¾	28¾—	⅛
10⅝	6⅜	Assd	Srew		6	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
39⅝	42⅜	AsdDG	1.20	15	77	46⅞	46	46	—	⅜
39½	28⅜	Assds	1.20b	12	2	29½	29½	29½+	¼
15⅛	6½	Asd	Transp		2	7⅛	7	7⅛	
16⅜	9⅛	Athlone	.40b	8	10	14	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
24	20¼	AtlcMt	2.25e	9	44	21⅜	21½	21⅝	
24	22¼	AtlCYEl	1.47	9	30	22¼	22	22⅛—	⅛
80⅞	47⅜	Atl	Richfl	20	418	71	69½	69¾—	1¼
137¼	81	AtlRich	pf3		1	119½	119½	119½+	2½
58¼	42¼	AtlRc	pf2.80		64	53¾	53	53¼—	¾
3⅜	2	Atlas	Corp	87	64	2⅝	2½	2⅝+	⅛
15⅞	8⅛	ATO	Inc .12	10	49	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
99⅛	66	Autom	Data	57	37	78	76½	76⅞—	1⅛
9½	6¼	Automtn	In	14	34	6¾	6½	6½—	¼
20⅜	13⅜	Avco	Corp	5	119	13½	13¾	13⅜	
6	3	Avco	Cp wt		58	3⅝	3	3	—	⅛
52⅞	42¼	Avco	pf3.50		30	43⅝	43	43¼+	⅛
44	24	AveryPd	.25	46	57	41½	41	41½+	⅛
52¼	35½	AvisInc	.80a	25	44	45¼	44½	45¼+	⅜
15⅛	10⅝	Avnetinc	.30	8	123	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
139⅜	94	AvonPd	1.40	61	109	134¼	131½	133¼+	2⅜
30	16⅜	AztcOil	1.12t	58	69	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜

B

35½	23⅛	BabckW	.55	15	132	27½	25½	27¼+	1⅜
15⅜	7⅞	BacheC	.10e	5	41	8¼	7⅞	8	—	⅛
39⅛	23⅜	Baker	In .16	31	48	31⅜	29½	29⅝—	2⅛
78¼	39⅝	BakOilT	.70	38	18	66⅞	67⅛	67⅜—	⅜
34⅜	32⅜	BalcrOilT	wi		8	34⅜	34¼	34¼—	⅛
33⅜	27¼	BaltGE	1.96	10	78	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞—	⅜
68	59½	Balt	pfB4.50		210	64½	64½	64½	
25	22	BancCal	1.34	11	2	23⅞	23¾	23¾+	⅛
72⅜	51⅞	Bandag	Inc	48	7	62¾	62½	62⅝	
19½	9⅜	Bangr	Punt	9	30	15⅛	14⅝	15	
32⅛	23	BangP	pf2		1	28⅝	28⅝	8⅝+	⅜
22⅜	16⅜	Bang	pf1.25		1	20	20	20	
44	37⅛	Bnk	of NY 2	9	7	38½	38¼	38½+	⅛
35⅜	21	Bnk	ofV .80	15	7	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
69⅝	52⅜	BankTr	3	9	102	56½	55¼	55¼—	⅜
53⅜	35½	BarOil	1.64t		5	38¾	38½	38½	
42	31⅜	BrdcCS	2a	47	58	34	33⅝	34	+ 1½
43⅜	27½	BarnN	2.60e	10	34	28⅜	28	28	—	¼
9⅜	7½	Basicinc	.40		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15½	9¼	BatesM	.25e	18	5	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜—	⅜
19⅞	14⅜	Bate	Mf pf 1		1	17¼	17½	17½—	⅛
46¼	25½	Bathind	.20	9	77	25¾	25¼	25⅜+	⅜
65⅜	20⅛	Bausch	.42	18	403	24⅛	23½	23⅞+	⅜
61⅜	35¾	BaxtLa	.15	72	64	56⅜	56	56⅛—	⅛
13¾	11⅜	Bay	Clg .50	11	7	13	13	13	
61	27⅜	Bearings	.52	19	19	35⅝	35	55	+	⅛
30½	26⅛	BeatFd	.62	20	332	27½	26⅝	27⅜	+1⅛
59	36¾	Beckmn	.50	28	34	41⅜	40⅝	41¼+	⅜
50⅝	33¼	BectDic	.35	29	164	38¾	37½	37½—	⅜
25⅞	18	BeechA	.66	11	22	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+⅛
21⅛	12⅜	BelcoPt	.25r	10	22	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
30⅝	22⅜	Belden	1.20	10	16	25⅞	25¼	25¼—	½
22⅝	12¾	BellHm	.30b	14	30	14⅜	14	14	+	⅛
77⅜	38⅜	BellHow	.65	14	169	42	41½	42	+	⅛
27	16⅜	BemisCo	.90	19	12	23⅜	23	23½+	¼
52⅜	40⅜	Bendix	1.60	12	67	44⅜	43⅝	43⅝—	⅛
79¼	62	Bendix	pf 3		3	66½	66½	66½—	1
55⅜	35⅜	BenefIC	1.10	11	129	46⅞	44⅝	44⅝—	1
63⅜	57	Benef	pf4.50		280	60	60	60	+	1
117½	98	Benef	pf4.20		6	97¾	97¾	97¾	
39⅝	32	Benf	Spf 2.50		2110	33½	32½	32½+	⅛
9⅝	3¼	Benguet		7	95	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
26½	13½	Berkey	Phg	12	100	15⅜	15	15¼+	⅛
24⅜	25⅛	BerfH	1.40a	9	350	27½	26⅞	27⅛+	⅜
119½	77	BlckDkr	1b	52	30	116¾	116	115½+	⅜
22⅜	9½	BlairJhn	.48	8	106	19½	19	19¾—	⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Bliss	Laug 1	8	3	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
42¼	10⅜	BlockHR	.24	22	129	15⅞	15	15¼+	⅛
52¾	25⅝	Blue	Bell .65	12	13	33⅝	33¼	33½—	⅜
17¾	7¼	Bobbie	Brks	9	46	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
25⅞	19	Boeing	C .40	21	174	23¾	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
20⅝	9	Bolsa	Cas		484	10	9⅝	10	+	⅛
12⅞	6¼	Bond	Ind		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
33½	23½	BkMnth	1.38	9	6	24⅜	24⅜	24½+	⅜
32¼	24⅜	Borden	1.20	13	242	28⅝	28¼	28½—	⅛
38⅛	21⅛	BrgWsr	1.35	10	42	31¼	33⅜	31⅜+	⅛
10⅞	4⅜	Borrmans			7	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
47½	33⅛	BosEd	2.44	10	35	36¼	35⅝	36⅛+	⅛
118	110½	Bos E	pf8.88		250	115½	115½	115½—	½
23⅜	13⅜	Bourns	Inc	17	13	16¼	16	16¼+	⅛
20½	15⅞	BranAir	.50t	16	183	14⅜	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
63⅜	35	Briggs	1.20a	16	22	59¼	58⅝	58⅝—	⅜
73¼	53⅜	Brist M	1.20	26	143	68⅜	67⅝	68	+1½
49⅞	40⅛	BristM	pf 2		9	46½	44	44	—	⅜
16	12⅜	BritPt	.43e	30	8	13⅜	13	13	—	⅛
		BritPt	fn.43e		1	12½	13½	12½	
45⅝	31⅜	BdwyHl	.70	23	18	39¼	38⅝	39¼+	⅜
77	53⅜	BdwyHl	pf2		20	67⅜	67	67	—	½
31⅜	21⅛	BrkwyGl	.72	7	143	22⅜	21¾	22⅛+	⅛
26⅝	22⅞	BrkyUG	1.72	10	11	24⅜	24	24	
13¼	7⅝	Brown	Co	12	15	8⅞	12¾	12¾+	⅛

C

39⅝	22⅜	CabCb	2.12e	12	43	27¼	27¼	27¼—	¾
45⅜	33⅛	CabotCp	.84	9	22	33½	32⅝	32⅝+	1
14	6	Cadence	Ind.	6	44	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8	4⅜	CaesarsWrl		10	56	4⅝	4½	4½	
9⅝	5¾	Cal	Fiserl	7	43	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
13⅛	8¼	Callahn	Mn	31	24	11½	11⅛	11⅜	
45¼	21	CamprR	.58a	35	38	41½	41	41¼+	1⅛
		CmR	fn.56b		2	38	38	38	
35	25¼	Camps	1.18	15	79	32¼	32	32⅛	
9¾	5¾	Cdn	Erew	28	3	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
18¾	14¼	CdnPac	.70e	17	178	19⅜	18¾	19¼+	⅜
		Cd P	fn.70e		1	18	17⅝	18	
18¾	13½	CanalR	1.10	17	1	16	16	16	—	⅛
64½	48	Can	Cbdcs	23	67	55	54½	54½—	⅛
31¾	22¼	CapitHol	.36	21	188	31⅜	30¼	30¼	
25	23	Carbrn	1.60	14	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
25	19⅞	Cartlsle	.62	11	6	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
25	17⅜	CaroCS	2.40		260	75½	75½	75½+	½
21	11	Car	Frst .36	8	33	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜+	⅛
32½	24	CarPL	1.52	9	84	27	26⅝	26⅝+	⅜
27	18	CaroTech	1	8	463	22⅞	22¼	22⅝—	⅜
31	22⅛	CarrierCp	.43	17	326	24¼	23¾	23¾+	⅛
18⅜	15⅞	CarrGl	1.27a		2	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
31¾	17⅞	CartWa	.40a	13	21	20¾	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
20½	11⅝	CastleC	.60b	11	54	15¾	15¼	15¼+	⅛
78⅜	46⅜	CaterTr	1.40	18	160	66⅜	66	66⅜	
10	4¼	Cavngh	Cm	3	135	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅜	3¼	CCI	Corp		10	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
27	21½	CcoCon	.97	8	24	21¾	21½	21½	
73	31¼	CelaneseCp	2	9	419	31¾	31¼	31¾+	¼
43¼	25⅛	Celn	pfA4.50		1	58¼	58¼	58¼—	¼
20	17⅝	Celn	.10h	14	76	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	
38¾	21⅜	Centex	.03e	22	58	21½	21¼	21½	
26	21⅛	CenHud	1.52	7	15	24⅜	23¾	24	
28⅛	22	CenIllLt	1.60	9	11	24½	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
68	60	CenIllP	pf4.50		2150	63½	62½	62½—	1
20⅛	16⅜	CenIlPS	1.20	10	20	17⅜	17½	17½	
26⅜	19⅜	CenLaE	1.08	13	20	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	
19⅞	16⅜	CnMPw	1.26	11	55	18	17¾	17¾—	⅛
53	39⅛	CenSoW	2.16	14	66	46¾	45¾	46	+	⅛
30¾	23⅜	Cent	Soya 1	13	52	29	28⅝	29	
25½	16⅜	CenTIU	.56	10	47	23⅜	23¼	23⅜+	⅛
17¾	12¾	Cerro	C .40a	10	62	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	
26⅛	16¼	Crl-Ieed	.43	7	49	17⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
36⅜	25	Cessna		23	123	28	28	28	+	1
4¾	2⅛	Chadbrn	Inc		3	3	2⅞	3	
5¾	3	Chadbrn	pf		3	3	3	3	
30½	16⅞	Chmpnt	.84	10	302	17⅜	17¼	17½—	⅛
31½	19¼	Chmi	pfl.20		45	20¾	20¾	20½—	⅛
53	36⅛	Champ	1.28	13	32	40½	40¼	40½+	⅛
36⅜	29	Charlr	NY 2	11	24	33¾	33¾	33¾	
13	10⅜	ChaseFd	.72	13	297	13¾	13½	13⅝—	⅛
64¼	52	ChaseMan	2.12	11	141	63⅜	62⅝	63⅛+	⅜
70	46½	ChasT	Man	13	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅜	13	Chatsea	.30	9	13	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
18½	16	Chemetn	.80	10	78	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
59½	47	ChmNY	2.88	11	7	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜+	⅜
38	30⅛	ChesV	1.60	11	7	34⅝	34½	34⅝+	⅛
59¼	43⅜	ChsOh	3.35e		7	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛
75⅜	52	Chsbsh	1.68	42	48	57⅜	56⅝	56⅝—	⅜
17¼	11¾	ChiEall	.10e	8	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾—	⅛

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
28¾	19¾	MdSUtil 1.10	12	543	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
18½	13⅛	MdldM 1.63e	10	23	17¼	17¼	17¼	
18½	14	Midl Ros .80	9	46	14⅝	14	14	— ½
69¾	45½	MilesLb 1.28	20	12	58	57⅞	58	
47½	24¾	MiltBrd .36a	18	34	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
88⅞	74¼	MinnMM 1	38	283	84⅞	83¾	84⅜	+ ⅜
24	19½	MinnPL 1.41	8	12	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	23	MissnEq .24	15	57	22¾	21¾	21¾	— 1¼
21¼	14½	MissRivr .90	11	23	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
32⅜	25⅜	MPCem 1.60	10	4	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	16½	MoPbS .84b	10	12	16¾	16½	16¾	
75⅞	49½	MobilO 2.80	12	629	68¾	67⅞	68	+ ½
48⅝	22⅞	Mohas 1.10	10	65	26	25	25	— ½
27⅞	8	Mhwk Data		159	9⅞	8⅞	9	— ⅞
25¼	19½	Mohk Rub 1	7	16	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅜
20½	10½	Molybden	19	40	16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
25⅞	14¾	Monarch .40		3	15	14⅞	14⅞	
19⅝	9¼	Monogm In	9	43	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
46⅝	26¾	MonrEq .40	16	67	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
57¼	46	Mnsant 1.80	14	x324	52¾	50⅝	50⅞	— ⅞
68¼	58½	Mnsa pf 2.75		x8	62¼	61¾	62⅛	+ ⅛
43	30	MntDUt 1.94	10	21	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	25¾	MntPw 1.74	11	69	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	
74⅞	12	Mony 1.04a	12	104	13¾	13	13	
19¾	12¼	Mor McCor	10	28	17⅛	16½	16½	— ¼
114⅞	71½	MrganJ 2.92	14	86	94¼	92½	94¼	+ 1¾
20⅝	15⅝	MorrKn .81t	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	25¾	MorseEl Pd	13	56	27½	25½	25½	— 1⅞
19⅞	10¼	Morse S .75	7	72	11⅛	11	11	+ ⅛
25⅛	21⅝	MtgTA 2.25e	9	52	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
35⅝	26⅛	MorNor .84	13	107	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
138	80	Mtorola .60a	33	151	127⅝	126½	127	+ ⅛
104¾	31¼	MtFul S 1.80	21	100	69	66¾	68	— ¼
23¾	19⅝	MStaTT 1.36	9	32	1⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
25¼	13	MSL Ind	6	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	10¼	Munford .28	9	37	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
12¼	8	Mnfrd pf.40		3	8	8	8	
38⅞	26¾	Mnsing 1.04	8	2	28	28	28	+ ½
27¼	19⅛	MrphyC 1.20	10	50	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
66¼	32½	Murph O .63	22	34	55½	54½	55½	+ 1
48	27¾	MurrOh .60b	12	14	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
19½	17½	MuluO 1.32e		260	18⅝	18	18	
35⅞	13	MyersL .80e	12	34	16	15¾	16	+ ½

N

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64⅝	53	Nabisco 2.30	15	33	55¾	54⅝	54⅝	— ¾
67½	54	Nalco Ch .83	32	23	66¼	65¾	66	
40¼	17⅝	NarcoSci .60	15	10	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
51	24¾	NatAirl .10e	11	54	28½	28	28½	+ ⅛
29⅛	18⅝	NAvia 1.45e		30	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
18⅞	12⅞	Nat Can .45	7	41	14	13⅞	13⅞	
36¼	26	NCan pf 1.50		2	29⅝	29½	2½	
38⅝	26⅝	NtCashR .40		246	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ¼
97	54½	NtChem .34	58	8	91⅝	91	91⅛	+ ⅜
29⅞	15¼	NatCityL .90	7	3	15¾	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	NatDistil .90	11	78	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
77	65¾	NDst pf 4.25		z10	74	74	74	— ½
29½	23½	NatFuel 1.80	7	48	29½	29⅛	29	+ ¼
36⅝	2½	Nat Genl .50	6	1328	31½	30¾	31½	+ ¼
20⅞	15¾	NatGyp 1.05	8	113	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
33⅝	8	NHome .25e	10	332	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ ½
9⅝	3¾	Nat Ind .05e	10	15	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
14½	8¾	Natind pf.40		1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	12¾	Ntind pf1.25		3	13¼	13	13	
39¾	30⅝	N Prst 1.10a	6	3	30¾	33⅞	30¾	+ ½
40⅝	25⅞	N Semcndtr	54	12	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	+ ¼
4	22¾	NatSvln .70	15	67	24⅞	23½	23¾	+ ½
49½	25⅞	Nat Stnd .75	37	10	33⅜	33	33	+ ⅛
59¾	28⅞	N Starch .56	25	12	56	55⅞	56	— ⅛
45	37½	Nt Steel 2.50	11	45	37¾	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅞	Nat Tea	57	26	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
34⅞	14¾	NatUnEl .90	21	24	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛	— ⅛
84⅞	45	Natomas .25	59	177	62⅞	59¾	60¾	— 1⅞
19¾	13	Neptune .40	20	8	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
46⅝	30⅝	NevPw 1.20	10	6	39¼	38¼	38½	
27⅞	23	NEngEl 1.58	10	29	25½	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
41⅝	31⅝	NE TT 2.36	14	22	36⅝	35	36⅝	+ ⅛
24	9⅝	Newhall .30		4	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
35⅞	25	Nwmnt 1.04	16	148	29	28⅞	28½	+ ¼
22⅝	13⅝	NYHnR .25e	38	111	23	21⅝	23	+ 1⅛
34½	28¼	NYSEG 2.16	10	64	31	30½	31	+ ½
18⅝	15	Nig MP 1.14	9	62	16¾	16½	16½	
104	102	Nia M pf7.72		z50	103¼	103½	103¼	— ¼
51	43½	NiaM pf 3.40		z110	47	45½	47	
20⅝	15	NiagS 1.24e		53	18⅞	18	18½	— ¼
18⅝	11¾	NL Ind 1	9	342	15½	15	15¼	
57⅞	36⅞	NLT Cp .60	14	313	53⅛	57	57¼	+ 1⅛
85¼	65½	Norfolk W 5	8	59	68⅞	67⅞	68½	+ ½
27⅞	16½	NorlinCp .83	6	14	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
63¼	30¾	Norrsin 1.08	8	15	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
27¼	17	NcACoal .60	15	48	27	26½	26½	— ⅛
35½	28⅝	NoAMt 2.50e	12	32	30⅞	30½	30½	+ ⅛
39¾	26⅝	NoAmPhil 1	11	50	34¼	33⅞	32½	+ ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	NoestUt 1.02	9	85	15¼	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
16⅝	11¾	NrCenGs .60	11	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14½	5¾	NorCent Ry		z70	5¾	5¾	5¾	
30⅛	24⅞	NIlGas 1.82	9	67	27⅞	26½	27⅛	+ ⅝
32¼	27¼	NIlGs pf1.90		7	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
30⅝	21¾	NIndPS 1.36	10	23	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
48½	36¼	NNGas 2.63	10	62	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
31⅞	24½	NoSiPw 1.84	10	65	29⅜	29	29	— ½
115	105½	NSPw pf8.80		z100	113	113	113	— ½
99¾	92	NStaPw pf7		z10	99	98	98	+ 1½
7⅛	4½	Northgate	12	26	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
27½	20⅞	Northrop 1	8	22	20⅞	19⅞	20	— ⅞
28¾	23¾	Nrthp pf1.45		1	23¾	23¾	23½	— ½
55	27¼	NwstAirl .45	21	117	28½	27½	27½	
64⅝	35¼	NwtBnc 1.50	14	15	54¾	54	54	— ¼
39½	25½	Nwstind .65	6	22	28	27⅝	28	+ ½
24½	12⅛	Nrwsind wt		18	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
118½	85	Nwind pfA5		2	90½	90¼	90½	+ ½
119	87	Nwind pfC5		2	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
91	69	Nwtin pf4.20		6	73½	73	73½	+ ½
27⅜	22	NwtlAt 1.72e	13	11	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
40¼	29⅛	NwtSIW .76	9	8	29	29	29	— ½
39¼	28½	Norton 1.50	10	21	29½	29	29½	+ ½
42½	32½	NrtSim .19r	21	292	38⅝	37¾	38⅛	+ 1
38½	37¼	NortSim wi		161	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	+ ½
86¼	60¼	NrtS pf1.60		21	79½	79	79	
24½	14¼	Nucor Corp	9	10	18⅝	18⅛	18¾	
21⅞	15¼	NVFCo 4.24t	2	16	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛

O

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21¾	9⅝	Oaklnd .32	11	42	16	15	16	+ 1⅛
19½	14½	OakiteP .84	14	9	17	16¾	17	+ ⅜
18¼	10	Occid Pet		452	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
57⅞	45½	OccidPt pf4		1	49½	49½	49½	— ¼
57⅞	41	OccIP pf3.60		22	45½	45⅛	45½	+ 1⅛

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18¼	11½	OgdenCp .60	9	88	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+ 1
34	227	Ogdn pf1.87		12	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ½
25⅛	20½	OhioEd 1.54	11	278	22½	21¾	22½	+ ½
65	57⅝	OhEpf 4.44		z70	64	63	63	
67	59½	OhEpf 4.40		z400	62	61½	62	
107	101½	OhPw pf8.04		z500	105	104½	104½	— ½
29½	21⅝	OklaGE 1.32	14	16	26¾	26½	26½	— ¼
13½	11½	OkIGE pf.80		z270	12	12	12	
25¼	17½	OklaNG 1.24	11	26	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+
20⅝	15	OlinCorp .88	12	77	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Omarkl .10r	8	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
16	12½	Opelika 1	13	7	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19	16½	OrangR 1.20	12	50	17	16⅞	16⅞	
43¾	36⅜	OtisElev 2	11	87	40⅛	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
60⅝	33	OutMar 1.08	10	51	38⅛	38	38	— ⅜
19⅝	13	OutletCo .65	8	3	14½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
42½	31¼	OvernitT .64	13	10	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	+ ½
58¼	40⅛	OwenCn .81	18	85	45½	44	45½	+ 1⅜
54⅝	34½	OwenIII 1.40	8	205	35½	35	35½	+ ¼
93	77	OwnII pf4.75		2	77¼	77¼	77¼	
29½	20¾	Oxfrdind .60	7	5	20⅝	20⅝	20¾	— ⅛

P-Q

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33⅝	26⅝	PacGsE 1.78	9	354	29½	29	29⅛	
26⅝	22⅝	PacLtg 1.68	10	49	23¾	23¼	23½	
47	30¼	PacPtrol .50	27	1597	42⅛	38½	38½	— 1⅜
26½	21⅝	PacPL 1.50	11	31	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
37½	17¾	PacSwst Air	10	44	18½	18	18	
19¾	16½	PacTT 1.20	12	42	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	—
93½	86½	PacTT pf6		z370	88½	88½	88½	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅞	PacTin .60a	6	x5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
16⅝	7½	PaineWb .30	8	13	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
21	15½	PalW pf1.30		8	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
13¼	6⅝	PalroBc .25	13	9	7	6⅞	7	
24¼	15⅞	Pamida Inc	28	55	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	
17¼	8⅝	PanAm Air		591	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
45⅞	31	PanEP 1.90	10	48	39⅞	39¼	39½	— ⅛
42½	22¼	Paprclt .60b	11	19	23⅝	22⅝	23	— ⅛
21⅛	13½	Pargas .90	12	28	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
38	29⅛	PrkHan 1.04	13	33	29⅞	29½	29½	— ⅛
23½	16¾	PrkPen .42a	13	10	21⅛	20¾	20¾	
17⅞	10¼	Pasco Inc	74	33	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
25⅞	13	Paynw .27e	13	16	15½	15	15	— ⅜
48	29⅛	Peabdy Gal	25	163	30⅜	27⅞	27¾	— 3½
5⅝	2½	Penn Cent		93	3⅛	3	3	
13¼	8	PenDix .20b	10	51	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
17⅞	6½	Penn Fruit		9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
98½	67⅛	Penney 1.08	36	84	96½	95⅝	95½	— ½
27	22⅞	PaPwLt 1.68	10	33	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ½
113	107	PaPL pr8.70		z10	112	112	112	— 1
109⅝	104	PaPL pr8.40		z570	108	105	106	— 2
106	101	PaPL pr8.00		z160	105	104½	104¼	— ¼
67½	59	PaPL pf4.50		z310	62	61	61	— 1¾
31	22¾	Pnnwlt 1.20	15	47	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
50½	44	Pnwlt pf2.50		8	44½	44⅝	44½	+ ⅜
27½	23½	Pnwlt pf1.60		3	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
32	18⅜	Pennzoil .80	14	1012	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
45⅞	27⅝	Pennz pf1.33		11	39¼	38¾	38¾	
19	8⅞	PeopDrg .20	11	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
39¼	31	PeopGs 2.24	8	114	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
90⅞	67⅛	PepsiCo 1	28	166	85⅛	84⅞	84⅞	+ ⅛
43½	29	PrkElmr .22	46	33	38⅞	37⅞	38¼	+ ⅜
55½	32	Petlnc 1.35	11	11	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ¼
23⅝	18⅞	Petinc pf 1		1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
30	18¼	Petinc pf.80		1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
34⅞	23⅝	PetePal 1.20	18	25	29	27¾	27¾	— 1¼
79	53	PetrieS .40a	40	44	74⅜	73¾	73¾	— ⅞
33	23¼	Petrolan .35	19	82	27⅞	27	27¼	
25⅞	17½	Petrlm 2.10e		12	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	
46	36⅝	Pfizer .64a	28	203	43⅛	42¾	42⅞	+ ⅛
44½	24⅝	PhelpD 2.10	10	112	42¾	42⅜	42¾	
25	21¼	PhilaEl 1.64	11	109	23	22¾	23	+
115	109¼	PhilE pf8.75		z360	113½	112½	113½	
107½	100	PhilE pf7 85		z100	105	105	105	
106	98½	PhilE pf7.75		z150	104	104	104	— ½
100	92	PhilaEl pf 7		z30	97¼	97¼	97¼	
68	61	PhilE pf4.68		z210	65	64	64	
56	50	PhilE pf3.80		z170	52¾	52	52	— ¾
25½	18⅞	PhilSub 1.20	8	6	19⅝	19½	19½	
136¼	67¼	PhMorr 1.30	28	204	135	133¾	135	+ 2
27	8½	Philipin .20	8	62	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ⅛
32¼	15⅜	Phillndpt 1		4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
47⅛	26¼	PhilPet 1.30	22	979	44⅞	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅜
26½	16⅛	PhilVH .40a	8	22	17⅛	16¼	17½	+ ⅛
51½	39⅜	Pickwik Int	25	138	43	41⅝	41⅝	— 1⅜
20	16⅝	PiedNG 1.24	9	23	16⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
30½	13	Pierl Imprt	18	35	13¾	13⅛	13½	— ½
56¼	40⅛	Pillsbry 1.52	14	190	51¾	51½	51¾	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅛	PionNGs .84	15	64	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
27¼	16½	PitneyB .68	19	64	19¾	19½	19½	— ¼
18¾	15⅝	PittFrg .80b	11	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
49⅞	21½	Pittston .60b	22	496	32¼	31⅜	32	— ⅛
36	23	Pizza Hut	25	48	26½	26	26¼	
17⅞	4½	Plan Resrch	15	118	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	— ⅛
25	14⅝	Playboy .12	12	18	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	2¼	PlessyLt .12	13	64	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
		PlssyL fn.12		33	2¾	2¾	2¾	
149½	86⅛	Polaroid .32	97	1138	127¼	124¾	127	+ 3¼
86⅛	44⅝	Ponderosa S	61	121	72¾	71⅝	72	— ¼
20⅝	16⅛	PopeTa .40b	7	5	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
23¾	15⅛	Portecin .80	8	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
83	69½	Prterpf 5.50		z70	82	82	82	+ ½
22⅞	20⅛	PorlGE 1.40	10	39	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
31½	21	PollatchF 1	9	60	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
18	14⅝	PlomEl 1.08	9	371	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
60	55	PotEl pf4.50		z410	58½	58	58	— 1
54½	50½	PotEl pf4.04		z210	52¼	52	52¼	
44	35	PotEl pf2.44		5	39½	38	38	— ⅛
50	36	PPGInd 1.50	9	69	39	38⅝	38¾	+ ½
21⅞	11⅛	Premier .30	12	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
120	76⅛	PrctGm 1.56	33	162	109	107	107¼	— 1
14½	8	PrdRsch .10	26	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
24⅛	18⅝	PbSCol 1.16	10	88	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
28¼	22½	PSvEG 1.72	9	115	24¾	24	24¼	+ ¼
122½	115½	PSEG pf9.62		z310	122½	122½	122½	+ ½
107	101¼	PSEG pf8.08		z150	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
103¼	96¾	PSEG pf7.52		2	103	103	103	+ 1
76	68	PSEG pf5.28		z20	71	70	70	— 2
60½	53½	PSEG pf4.18		z10	56½	56½	56½	— ½
61	53	PSEG pf4.08		z110	56	54½	56	+ ⅛
21½	19	PSEG pf1.40		6	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
46½	33¼	PubSvl 2.24	14	55	45	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
15¼	13¾	PSind pf1.04		z400	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
27	22	PbSNH 1.64	10	26	23⅝	22⅞	23¼	— ⅛
26⅝	22	PbSNM 1.08	9	24	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
15⅛	5	Pueblol .28a	14	25	5½	5⅛	5¼	
34¼	28¼	PugSPL 1.98	10	27	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
54⅝	38½	Pullman 2	14	14	52⅞	52⅜	52¾	+ ¼
22⅛	16¼	PurexCp .84	11	75	17¼	16¾	17	
29¾	23½	Purex pf1.35		1	25½	25½	25½	— ½

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
74⅞	54	Purolatr .84	22	12	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ⅝
47½	37¾	QuakOat .72	22	62	46¼	46⅛	46¼	— ¼
45⅝	35⅝	QuakStO .43	35	42	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅝
25⅛	16	Questor .50	12	20	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛

R-S-T

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	33½	RalstonP .75	22	49	43½	43	43⅛	— ⅛
23¾	16¾	Rmda In .12	32	127	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
3⅞	18¼	Ranco In .92	9	20	19½	18¾	18⅞	
21¼	15¾	RapdAm .50	5	126	17⅞	17¼	17½	— ⅛
38	25½	RaybstsM 1	9	12	28	27½	27¾	+ ¼
13	7¾	Rymlnt .20e	16	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
47½	27⅛	Raythen .60	11	122	32	31½	31⅞	+ ⅛
45	29⅛	RCA 1	16	385	30⅝	30⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
102	79¼	RCA cv pf 4		16	79½	78¼	78¼	— 1½
54½	48½	RCA pf 3.50		z10	52½	52½	52½	+ ¼
3½	1	vjReading C		3	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4¼	1⅝	vjReadg 1pf		2	2	2	2	— ⅛
33¼	19	RdgBate .25	23	112	25¼	24⅝	24¾	
37¾	14	Redman .12	11	74	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	
19½	7½	Reed Tool		45	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	— ⅜
38	25⅛	ReevBr 1.50	8	4	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅞
16½	9⅛	ReichCh .40	10	23	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
14	9	Reliab St .60	7	9	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ¼
29⅝	21⅝	RelianEl .70	16	82	23⅛	23	23⅛	
82	65	RlianEl pf 3		2	69	68½	69	
52¼	38	Rlian pf 1.60		30	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅞	Republic Cp	20	60	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
28	25	RepFlnS .48	7	17	25⅝	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
20	17¼	RepMt 1.80a	9	40	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
30¼	20½	RepubStl 1a	10	134	27⅛	26¼	27⅛	+ ⅞
47⅝	28⅛	RetailCred 2	10	21	30½	29⅞	30	— ¼
56	38⅞	RevcoDS .28	31	38	50	49¼	49½	— ¼
16½	8⅛	Revere Cop		45	9⅞	8⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
78⅞	66	Revlon 1	25	328	70⅝	69⅞	70	— ⅜
9⅛	4⅞	Rexham Cp	12	33	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
31⅞	25	Rexnrd 1.04	14	16	29⅛	28½	28½	— ¼
48	41¾	Rexn pf2.36		3	43¼	42⅞	43¼	+ ¼
78	47¾	Reylnd 2.59	9	346	51½	51	51¼	+ ¼
94	50	Reyl pf 2.25		11	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¾
22¾	13½	ReynMet .40		262	13⅞	13½	13½	— ⅛
68½	55¼	ReyM pf4.50		7	59⅝	59⅜	59⅝	— ⅛
31	14½	ReynSec .50	7	35	16¼	15⅞	15¾	— ⅜
28⅞	13½	Rheingold	28	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
19⅞	12½	Richrdsn .80	8	30	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
81¾	67¼	RichMr 1.04	23	155	80¾	80¼	80¼	+ ⅛
61¾	48⅝	Richmd 1.04	11	48	50⅞	50⅛	50½	— ⅛
34½	21⅞	RidderP .32	19	20	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
22⅞	15½	RiegelTx .90	8	6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
25¾	13⅝	Rio Grn .60	6	17	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
14¼	11	RioGr pf.80		17	11¾	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
56⅝	36¾	RiteAid .10	65	17	53½	53⅛	53⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	31	RivianF .86	22	14	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
6⅜	5⅝	RoanSl .76e		39	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	29	RobshCn .76	11	12	29¼	29	29	— ¼
30¾	18½	Robrtsn 1.10	8	19	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
81½	39¾	RbinsAH .42	42	x118	75½	75	75½	+ ⅝
25½	19⅝	RchGs 1.20b	9	21	21⅛	21	21	
59⅛	42½	RchTel 1.36	19	15	58¾	58½	58½	— ½
24¼	13¼	Rockwer .28	7	19	13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
36⅛	28¼	Rkwlint 1.60	9	65	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
91½	75	Rklnt pf4.75		2	77¼	76¾	76¾	— 1
116	67½	RohmHa .88	31	67	114¾	114	114½	
24⅞	14⅛	Rohr Ind .80	15	25	19½	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
43¼	29⅛	Rollinsin .15	29	37	33½	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Ronson .20b	11	57	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	24½	Roper Cp 1	9	20	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
36⅝	28¼	RrerAm .76	20	486	31⅞	31¼	31¼	— ¼
47¼	26	RoyCCia .58	28	18	40¼	39¼	39½	— ½
42	34⅞	RoylD 2.25e	15	32	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	
		RyD fn2.25e		15	39¼	39½	39¼	
16¼	9	Royal Ind	8	30	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	RTE Corp	67	28	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
92	60¼	Rubbrm .60	37	46	87	86½	86½	— 1
10⅝	4⅝	Rucker Co	162	194	6¾	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
23⅝	15⅛	RussTog .70	9	13	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ½
44⅞	33¼	RydrSys .30	32	22	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅝	Safegrd Ind	13	19	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
44¼	34	Safway 1.35	11	123	41	40¼	40½	
33⅛	22⅛	StJoeM 1.50	10	13	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	15⅛	StJo LP 1.10	10	3	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
52¾	40⅝	StLSaF 2.50	7	7	41¼	41¼	41¼	
46½	36¼	StRgisP 1.60	13	146	38¾	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
23¼	15	SalantC .30b	8	10	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
22⅝	16⅛	SanDGs 1.20	9	46	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ½
20⅝	12	Snders Asso	20	126	122	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
23¼	13⅝	Sangamo .43	10	21	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
34⅞	18¾	SJuan 2.19t	14	24	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
36¼	26½	SFe In 1.60a	8	123	27⅞	27	27⅛	— ¼
10¼	8⅝	SFeInd pf.50		14	9	9	9	
58⅞	35⅜	SanFelnt .30	28	37	56½	56	56½	+ ⅜
12	6½	SarWeSc .30	14	8	7	7	7	+ ¼
18	14¾	SavanE 1.12	11	9	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
19⅛	8½	SavA Stp .24	12	37	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
13¾	10⅝	SavODr .12h	16	35	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
28	13⅝	SavinB Mch	39	43	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ½
25¾	9⅜	Saxon Ind	40	94	10	9½	9⅝	— ⅞
27½	22½	SCA Svc	26	59	23½	22⅞	22½	— ⅛
21⅛	8	Schaefer C		19	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
144	82⅝	ScherPlg .96	52	81	142⅞	141¾	142¾	+ ¼
63¾	43¼	SchlitzBr .56	36	63	58¾	57¾	58¼	+ ⅜
99¾	72¾	Schlmbg .50	52	123	96½	95½	96½	+ ⅛
22⅛	14½	SCM Corp	10	83	11¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	7⅝	SCOAInd .60	18	54	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
36⅝	18¼	ScotLFd .58	7	6	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
45¼	26⅛	Scott Ptz .84	16	38	39⅝	39	39¼	+ ¼
19⅝	9⅞	ScottFor .60	9	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅞	ScottPap .50	13	571	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
33⅛	22¾	Scvill Mf .75	10	35	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
80½	55⅝	Scovil pf2.50		3	57	56¾	56¾	— 1¼
9⅛	6⅝	Scud Du Vst		39	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
9⅛	8	Scudd pf.15k		6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
70⅛	42½	SbCL In 2.20	7	131	45	44	45	+ 1¼
18	7¾	SbdWA .55t	8	85	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
19¾	11¼	Sdgrave .08r	8	12	14⅛	13½	13½	— ¼
46⅞	21¾	SealedPo .72	10	26	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
120	72¼	Sarl GD 1.30	39	40	119	117¾	118⅝	+ ⅞
123¼	97⅜	SarsR 1.40a	29	200	114½	112¼	112½	— 1⅝
16	6	Satrain Line		21	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
65¼	43⅝	Sedcolnc .08	34	22	55⅞	55⅝	55⅞	+ ¼
35¼	21¼	Servmt .52b	12	120	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¾
16	9¾	Shakspre .24	11	6	11	11	11	+ ¼
31½	14¼	Shapell .10	8	38	15	14½	15	+ ½
60	42	ShellOil 2.40	13	121	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+ ¾
37	29¾	ShellT 1.25e	15	2	32½	32	32	— ¾
26½	15⅝	ShillerGl .56	8	10	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ¼
34¼	20¼	ShlIGl pf1.40		1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
49½	23½	ShlIGl pf1.35		1	24¾	24¾	24¾	
57½	43¾	Sherw Wm 2	11	34	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	7½	SiegelH .20e	10	7	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
18½	14	SirraPac .86	10	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅛	17⅜	SignalC .60b	10	226	19⅞	19½	19½	+ ⅞
55	39½	Signal pf2.20		7	43½	42½	43½	+ 2
76¼	52½	Signode 1.19	20	8	74⅛	72¼	72¼	— ⅛
7⅞	4	Simm Prec	12	85	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
41¾	22½	Simmons .88	12	35	23	22½	22¼	
60⅝	39⅝	SimpPat .30	55	62	57¾	57¼	57½	+ 1⅛
93¼	64¾	SingrCo 2.40	13	131	65⅞	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
121½	85½	Singr pf3.50		4	85¾	85	85	+ ¼
69¼	45	Skely Oi 1	21	16	68½	68	68	
47⅞	22½	SkiCp .90a	15	4	36⅛	36¼	36⅝	+ ⅞
74	20	Skyline .24	12	146	24½	22⅞	23⅝	— ⅞
30⅞	18	SmithAO .74	9	15	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
55	24⅞	Smithlnt .40	26	21	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
66½	52	Smith KF 2	16	45	53	52⅝	52⅞	
29⅞	16½	SmithTr .40	9	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅝	Soo Bes .50	12	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	Sonesta		35	5⅛	5	5⅛	
57¼	40½	Sony Corp	54	371	52¾	51¼	52½	+ 2
		SonyCp fn		24	48¾	47	48½	
34	25⅛	SooLin 1.62b	6	26	28⅝	28	28	+ ½
22½	15½	SOSCons .54	8	x9	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
26⅝	20¾	SCarEG 1.43	12	41	24	23½	23⅞	+ ¼
37¼	33½	SCEG pf2.50		1	35½	35½	35½	+ ⅜
25¾	21¼	SoJerIn 1.52	10	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	16¾	Southdwn In	6	15	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
41½	32½	Sodw pf1.80		3	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
38¾	33⅞	ScoastBk .76	18	13	34⅝	34	34	— ⅜
20	15	SoastPS 1.28	11	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	23	SoCaE 1.56	9	341	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
22⅞	18¼	SouthCo 1.34	10	573	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	33⅛	SoulGE 1.96	9	16	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	— ⅛
66⅝	41⅛	SouNGs 1.50	14	86	66½	65	66	+ 2
45	36⅝	SoNET 2.72	10	12	42	41⅝	42	+ ⅜
52	37½	SouPac 2.16	9	x115	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
57	42	SouthR 1.70	11	32	43⅝	43⅛	43½	+ ⅜
7½	6⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅝	SouUGs 1.30	11	26	29⅞	28¾	28⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	26⅛	Southld .24b	21	41	29	28⅝	29	+ ¼
16	8⅛	SwAirm .27t	2	48	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
18⅞	10½	SwstFor Ind	5	34	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
9½	6⅝	Sparton .20	6	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	
52	24⅛	SperryHut 1	7	30	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
75½	46¼	Sperry H pf 3		2	49	48¾	48¾	— 1¼
50⅝	29¾	SperryR .60	20	683	47½	46¾	47	— ⅛
17½	8⅝	Sprague El	68	115	15⅞	14⅞	15	+ ¼
19⅛	13⅛	SpringM .60	8	25	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	28⅞	SquaieD 1a	22	77	34¼	34	34	— ¼
112	89½	Squibb 1.56	34	83	109	107¼	107¾	— ⅜
32¼	25	StaleyM 1.40	10	2	26	26	26	— ½
55⅞	44⅞	StBrand 1.73	16	32	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝	
55½	39½	StBPaint .22	48	67	51	50	51	+ 1
21¼	16	Stdlntl .40	10	11	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
93	54	StdOilCal 3	12	262	81¾	80½	81⅛	+ 1⅜
90½	60⅞	StdOilnd 2.49	16	157	87¼	87	87⅛	+ ⅛
107	60	StdOilO 2.70	20	172	90½	89⅜	90⅛	+ ⅛
66½	60	StO O pf3.75		z160	65½	65½	65½	
11¼	6¾	StdPres .10e	13	65	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	StPrudnt .66	12	31	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
48¼	32	StanWk .84b	15	22	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
21½	12⅛	Stanray .40	9	16	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
22⅞	14¾	Starrett .80	9	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	— ⅛
28	21¾	StatMI 2.22e	10	4	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
46⅝	35¼	StaufCh 1.80	12	77	42¼	42⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
16⅞	9½	SterchBr .48	8	x5	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
38½	29⅜	SterDrug .58	29	175	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
35⅝	23	StvensJ 1.50	15	19	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
40¼	37⅞	StwWar 1.85	11	10	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	— ⅜
23	16¾	StokeVanC 1	8	6	18½	18⅛	18½	
15⅛	13½	Stke VC pf 1		z120	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
48⅛	36	StoneWeb 2	10	5	42	42	42	
49⅞	31	StrerBrd 1b	13	24	32	30¾	30¾	— 1¼
22	11¼	StridRite .65	8	143	12	11⅝	12	— ½
57⅛	37⅛	StdWor 1.20	7	48	48½	47¾	48¼	+ ½
93	77¼	StdWr pfB5		1	84¼	84¼	84¼	
43	29¾	SIW pfA1.50		2	36	36	36	— ⅛
24⅛	13	SuavSh .10e	13	25	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
33	22⅛	Sub Prp .78	14	19	27¼	26½	27	+ ¼
16⅛	9⅛	SuCrest	44	3	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
34⅝	21½	Sun Chm .40	9	20	23¼	22¾	22¾	
52½	38½	SunOil 1b	14	66	50¾	50⅛	50¼	
48⅞	35¾	Sun O pf2.25		56	46	45	45	— 1½
35⅞	27	Sunbm .84	16	75	28¾	28¼	28⅝	
36½	25¼	Sndstrnd .80	23	19	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅜
51⅞	45¼	Sunds pf3.50		1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
12⅞	7¾	Sunshne Mn		98	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
33	22¼	SupValu .76	17	36	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
358	183	Supr Oil 1.40	163	14	336	334½	336	+ 5
21¼	13	SuprnkG .20	22	9	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
25⅞	21½	Survy 2.75h		18	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	16½	SutrM 1.76e	9	58	7⅞	16⅞	17	— ⅛
19½	9¾	Swank .68a	11	15	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	30¼	SwiftCo .75	11	67	34½	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
39⅞	29½	Sybron .64	18	47	30¼	29½	29⅞	— ¼
67¼	53	Sybrn pf2.40		2	52½	52	52½	— ½
24⅛	12½	Systron Don	12	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
59¼	41¾	Taft Brd .60	20	68	50¼	49⅛	49⅝	— ⅛
21¼	14½	Talcott 1.10	11	52	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	9½	Talleyl .30r	8	34	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	14¼	Talley pfB 1		6	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ½
26⅛	18	TampaE .94	12	57	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
49	32	Tandy Corp	21	68	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
41	16½	TappanC .40	8	62	17¾	17½	17½	
23½	15¼	Technicon C	35	5	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
65½	32¼	Tektrnx .16e	27	284	47¼	45⅞	45⅞	— 2⅝
28⅛	15⅞	Tledyne .59t	9	195	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	4	Telex Cp	29	125	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
32⅛	20⅛	Tempiel .32	13	262	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅞
30⅞	23	Tnneco 1.35	11	273	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	5½	Tennec wt A		44	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
112¼	89½	Tnnec pf5.50		9	103½	102½	103½	+ 1
53½	30⅛	Tosoro Pet	14	127	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
43⅛	29½	Texaco 1.72	11	1109	39⅛	38	39½	+ 1⅜

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61½	38	TexETr 1.58	18	43	57⅞	57½	57¾	+ ⅛
42	27¾	TexGsT 1.58	11	37	35⅛	34⅛	35	
39⅝	28⅜	TxGs pf1.50		3	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	— 1⅛
25¼	14⅞	TexGlfln .60	23	563	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
35	23⅝	Texaslnd 1b	9	15	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
190	117¼	Txasinst .84	42	207	184	182½	183	— 1½
39½	27¾	TexOil G .01	44	44	33⅝	33½	33½	
24¼	18	TexPLd .54e	6	4	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
35	25¾	Tex Util 1	15	359	31¾	30⅝	30½	— ⅜
35½	19¼	Textl Ind	13	27	29¼	28½	28½	— ⅜
36¾	25⅝	Textron .96	11	182	26⅞	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	34⅜	Texlr pf2.08		8	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
22	14¼	Thiokol .42a	9	107	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
105	50⅞	ThmBet 1.12	35	6	97⅞	97½	97¾	— ⅛
34½	14½	Thomln .40b	11	21	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
49½	19¼	ThompJW 1	8	10	19½	19	19	— ⅛
33½	22⅜	TI Corp 1.32	8	10	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ¼
39¼	25⅛	TidwatM .50	18	6	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
61¼	44⅝	Time In 1.90	12	72	46¾	44½	44½	— 2¼
27⅞	19½	TimeMlr .26	16	102	20½	19⅝	20⅛	— ⅛
46¼	37⅞	Timkn 1.80a	11	36	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	— ¼
27	18½	TishRlt .40b	21	38	20⅞	20	20	— ¼
14⅞	9	Tobin Pkg		2	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅞	Tod Ship .80		2	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
31¾	26⅛	TledoE 1.92	10	24	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
68⅞	23	Tool RshEn	15	119	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	12⅞	TootRol .40b	12	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
97½	63⅞	TraneCo .96	20	27	63⅞	63⅝	63¾	+ ⅛
48½	34½	Tran U 1.33	13	73	36¾	36	36	+ ⅛
59⅞	34⅞	Trans W Air	12	182	38⅜	37½	38	+ ⅛
34	25½	TrWAir pf 2		2	28	28	28	+ ¼
16½	10⅝	TranWd Fin	7	10	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
23½	15⅛	Transm .55b	12	296	16¼	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
25¼	10¼	Trnscon .43	13	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
47	32¾	Travelrs .84	9	246	35⅛	34⅝	34½	— ⅜
57½	43	Travelr pf 2		9	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
21⅝	10⅝	TrvLdg .25e	16	9	11	10⅝	10⅝	
34⅝	27⅝	TriCon 2.27e		48	31	30⅝	30⅝	
27	27	TrSoM 2.57e	11	71	33¼	32⅝	32¾	— ⅛
20	14	TriangIn .80	12	9	14½	14⅛	14⅜	
29½	16	TringP .15e	7	14	17½	17	17	— ⅛
25⅞	12	Trinitylin .56	13	87	23½	22⅞	23	— ⅛
60⅝	39⅝	Tropicana	46	126	45⅝	44½	44⅝	— 1⅛
38	28½	TRW In 1.04	13	153	29¾	29	29	— ¼
82¾	72¼	TRW pf4.50		5	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¾
91¼	77	TRW pf4.40		15	78½	78¼	78¼	
16⅞	11¾	TucsGE .78	9	102	14¾	14⅝	14½	
17	8⅝	Twent Cent	13	53	10⅛	9⅞	10	
32⅞	21	TylerCp .20	8	13	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛

U-V

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54⅝	22¼	UAL Inc	28	474	24⅝	22¾	22⅝	— 1⅛
23⅞	17⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	9	10	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
30	16¼	UMCInd .78	9	53	17½	16⅞	17⅝	+ ¾
16⅝	9⅝	Unarco .48	8	27	10¼	10	10⅛	
51½	36⅝	UnNV 1.49e	10	5	52	52	52	+ ⅜
		UNV fn1.49e		19	52	52	52	
49	35¼	U Camp 1.08	17	34	46	45⅝	45¾	+ ¼
52	41⅞	UnCarbide 2	13	195	47	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
45⅝	34	UnCmr 1.26	9	36	35½	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
25½	7⅞	Union Corp	15	44	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
19¾	16⅝	Un Elec 1.28	13	113	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
67	58½	Un El pf4.50		z100	61	61	61	
58	53½	Un El pf 4		240	55	55	55	— 1
54½	45½	Un El pf3.50		z140	47½	47	47½	+ 1
28½	16⅝	Un Fidelity	11	93	18½	17	17½	— ⅜
41¾	27⅞	UnOCal 1.60	11	243	40¼	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
55⅝	43	UOCa pf2.50		86	52¼	51½	52¼	+ ¾
73½	47¼	UnPac Cp 2	13	62	60⅝	59⅝	60⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	UnPac pf.47		5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
42½	29¾	Unionam .83	13	42	35¼	34	34¾	+ ½
19¾	13¼	Unlroyal .70	8	x159	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
108¾	100½	Unlryal pf 8		y310	105½	103⅞	105	+
29¾	4⅝	Unishops	71	84	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
49	28⅞	Unit Air 1.80		70	40	39⅝	40	+ ⅜
16	9	Unit Brands	11	211	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
17	14	UBrd pf1.20		21	14⅛	14	14	
70⅞	8⅝	UnitCp .70e		36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	9½	UnitFin Cal	10	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
31	15¾	UnitGas .84	12	5	26¾	26	26⅛	
34⅞	27⅛	Utllum 2.24	9	16	33¾	32⅞	33¼	+ ¼
16¼	7⅞	Unit Ind .32	7	18	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
8⅞	6	Unitln pf.42		1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
39⅞	24⅞	Unitlnn .10	20	77	24½	22	22	— 3⅛
28	27¾	UnJerBk wi		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	20½	UnNM 1.30	8	107	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
18¼	9½	Un Nuclr	34	40	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
3⅞	1⅜	UnitPk Min	40	18	2	1¾	2	
27⅝	16⅝	Un Rfing .15	11	7	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
48⅞	39	USFidG 2.28	10	87	40½	39⅞	40⅛	
39¼	31¼	USFor 6.07e		11	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
35¼	21½	US Frgt 1.40	11	103	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ¼
33½	23	USGyps 1.60	9	206	26¼	25¼	26	+ ⅞
3	28¼	USGy pf1.80		9	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅜
37	14⅞	USHome .12	8	43	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅝	US Ind .65	6	425	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
35½	24¾	USLeasg .20	25	28	29⅝	29¼	29¼	
29¾	19⅛	US Shoe .95	10	18	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
34¾	27⅝	USSteel 1.60	10	277	31	30⅞	31	+ 1
26⅞	15⅝	USTobac .64	11	48	16	15½	15⅞	— ⅜
24¼	16⅛	UnlTel 1	13	501	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
8	5	UnTel wt		16	6	6	6	
32⅛	22½	UnTel pf1.37		4	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	25	UnTel pf1.50		4	30¼	30¼	30¼	
18	9⅝	Unitrode Cp	15	106	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
37½	29	U Leaf 1.56	8	42	33	32⅝	32⅝	
25½	15¼	Univ Oil Pd	15	869	20¼	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
27	7	Univ Cmptg		376	10½	10	10	+ ½
132	70½	Upjhn 1.60a	38	28	122¾	121½	122½	+ 1¼
20¼	11½	UrisBldg .40		62	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅜
75¾	44	USLIFE .52	24	116	67⅝	67	67½	+ ¼

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23¾	14¼	USM stp .40	12	86	20	19¼	19¾	+ ¼
32¾	26	USM pf2.10		2	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
20½	17¾	USM pf1.52		z350	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¼
91	63¼	Utahlnt .64a	31	47	83⅛	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅜
38	30	UtahPw 2.08	9	44	36½	36	36⅛	— ⅛
31½	22⅝	UVInd 1	7	61	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
72	65	UV In pf5.50		4	69	69	69	— 1
25	20	UV In pf1.26		1	21	21	21	— ½
22⅝	13⅛	Varian Assc	24	44	16	15⅝	15⅞	
27¼	16⅝	VCA Crp .40	13	11	17⅞	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
42⅝	27⅝	Veeder 1.60	10	4	32⅛	32⅞	32	+ ⅜
19½	11⅝	VndoCo .30e	18	9	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	27⅝	VFCorp .55	17	6	29¾	29	29⅝	+ ¼
28½	15	Viacom Int	28	77	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ½
24⅝	14⅞	VictCmp .50	20	24	16¼	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	16	VaEPw 1.12	10	122	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
104½	95½	VaEP pf7.45		z50	101	101	101	
99⅝	94	VaEP pf7.20		z450	100	100	100	+ ½
74¾	66	VaE&P pf 5		z20	71	71	71	
71	62½	VaEP pf4.80		z200	66¼	66	66	— 1¼
59	53½	VaEP pf4.12		z30	57	57	57	+ 1½
34⅞	13⅛	Vornado	7	84	15⅞	15	15¼	+ ⅛
27¾	17	VSICorp .48	11	9	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
28⅝	23	VulMat 1.08	9	38	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¾	VWR Un .48	16	7	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛

W-X-Y-Z

—1972-73— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
60¾	52	WabR pf4.50		z200	58	56¾	58	+ 2
45	35⅝	Wachova .42	18	98	39⅝	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
97	68¼	Wach pfC20		2	85	85	85	— ½
35⅝	28⅝	WchRl 2.63e	11	36	29⅝	29½	29¾	+ ¼
28	17½	Walgreen 1	10	35	19⅜	19½	19½	+ ⅛
54½	41½	WlkrH 1.20a	13	16	53	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
26	20⅝	WallBus .40	18	30	24	23	24	+ 1¼
24	15⅛	WallMur .60	6	6	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
39	30½	WalM pf1.70		1	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
35	28	WalMart Str	49	114	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
63	23	Wang Labs	38	52	26⅜	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
14¾	8¼	Ward Foods		41	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	
25	16⅝	Warnaco .40	7	5	17⅝	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
22	12⅝	WrnerCo .50	10	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
50¼	27¼	WrnCom .25	12	299	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅛
100	55	WrnC pf1.25		104	56½	55½	56½	+ ½
110½	77⅛	WarLb 1.30a	35	99	109⅞	108¼	109	+ ¼
43¼	33¾	WarnSwa 1	25	17	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	— ⅛
26½	21⅞	WashGs 1.80	14	14	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	
20	14¼	WashStl .92	7	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
23½	21	WasWP 1.44	10	29	21¼	21	21	— ¼
48¼	25½	Watkin Jhns	21	22	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ¼
13½	9⅝	Way Gos .76	9	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
28	21	WayG pf1.60		4	21½	21½	21⅛	
7⅞	4⅛	Wean Unit		17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	WeanUnit pf		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15	9½	Weathrd .40	8	16	9½	9½	9½	
11	6⅞	Webb Del E	10	84	7⅜	7	7	
29⅝	13⅝	WellMcL .50	8	77	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
29⅛	16¼	WelsMkt .48	11	3	19¼	19	19¼	
29½	23⅞	WellsFar .86	11	43	25⅜	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
35	20	WIIFM 1.97e	11	30	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
27⅞	16⅝	WellsRG .60	8	9	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	WescoF .03r	9	35	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	
31⅝	23	West Tra .40	12	4	23⅛	23	23	— ½
65½	59	WPP pf 4.50		z380	62	61	61	— 1¼
31⅞	21⅛	WgtPtPep 1	9	39	24	23⅝	23⅝	
17½	10½	WnAirL .10r	12	57	10⅝	10⅜	10⅞	— ⅛
39¼	29¾	Wn Bnc 1.30	10	258	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
23¼	10⅞	Wn Pac Ind	15	45	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅛
69½	30¼	WnUnin 1.40	12	224	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
134¼	75¼	WnUn pf4.60		7	77	76¼	76¼	— ½
155⅝	87	WnUn pf4.90		1	88	88	88	+ 1
54⅞	38⅝	WestgEl .97	17	769	39½	38	38¼	— ⅜
64	57⅝	Wst E pf3.80		220	62⅝	62	62½	+ ⅛
27¼	18	Wstvco 1.05	20	78	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
40¼	27	Wyberg 1.20	9	7	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	+ ¼
57⅝	42¾	Weyerhs .86	21	173	49⅞	49	49⅝	+ 1
57¼	48⅝	Wyhr pf2.75		59	51¼	50	50½	+ ½
32⅞	17⅝	WhelFry .40	19	132	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	15⅝	WheelPitt St	6	197	19½	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
54	45⅛	WhelFlt pf 5		z350	52	51¾	52	+ ⅜
40	29⅝	Whirlpol .55	17	90	33	32½	32¾	— ½
27¼	15¼	WhitCon .50	9	82	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
41⅛	34½	WhiIC pfC 3		1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
29½	11⅝	White Motor	14	99	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅝	Whittaker	16	105	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
53⅝	22⅛	WickesCrp 1	12	96	22¼	21⅞	22	— ¼
10⅛	6	Wiebist .25b	12	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
50¼	37¼	WillRoss .48	26	23	38⅝	37⅞	38	— ¼
56⅝	35	Williams Co	11	97	48	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
36¼	22⅝	Wms Co wi		58	28⅝	28	28½	— ⅜
42	33⅜	WinnDx 1.20	18	25	37½	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
48¼	19⅝	Winnebago	28	200	22¼	21¼	21¾	— ⅜
26½	21⅛	WisEIP 1.60	8	24	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	15⅝	WiskPS 1.20	10	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
30	21	WitcoCh .58	9	43	22¼	22	22¼	
11⅜	5⅝	WolvWW .10	10	26	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
25⅞	15⅝	Wometco .48	14	20	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	WoodsCp .48	13	16	18⅛	17⅝	18	— ½
47¼	24⅝	Wolwth 1.20	9	472	25½	24⅝	25	— ⅛
67¾	38⅝	Wolw pf2.20		28	40	39	39½	— ⅛
14⅝	6	World Arwy	14	19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
159¼	114⅝	Wrigly 4.80a	13	13	129½	128	129½	+ 1¾
20¼	13⅝	Wurltzer .60	7	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
171⅞	120½	XeroxCp .84	51	346	164⅝	163	163⅝	+ 1⅝
34⅝	22⅝	Xtra Inc	10	55	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— 1¼
18⅝	10	YngSt Door	78	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
46¼	35⅛	ZaleCorp .68	17	84	36⅛	35¼	35⅛	— 1¼
38⅝	24⅝	Zapata Corp	9	47	30½	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
762	49½	Zapata pf 2		10	59	59	59	— 1
39⅝	20⅝	Zayre Corp	9	21	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
56⅝	39⅝	ZenithR 1.40	20	70	46½	45½	45½	— ½
37	14⅝	Zurn Ind .28	18	28	16½	16⅛	16¼	

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.39	*.26½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	†.61	†.44
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	21½	.19¼
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2. Fdry Phila. ton	83.25	79.50
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	47-48	37-33
Lead spot lb.	.15½	.14½
Copper elec. lb.	.56-.56½	.50¼-½
Tin. (Straits), lb.	1.94	1.72
Zinc, E St. L basis. lb.	.18-.13½	.17
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.256	1.49¼

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	503.7	359.8

* Nominal † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Feb. 20, 1973

World sugar No. 11: March 8.39, May 8.74, July 6.23, Sept. 7.83, Oct. 7.76, March 7.59, May 7.53, July 7.47.

Wool: Dec. 209.05.

Cocoa: March 33.41, May 33.95, July 33.86, Sept. 34.10, Dec. 34.25, March 34.50, May 34.66.

Copper: March 57.20, May 57.80, July 58.20, Sept. 58.50, Oct. 58.55, Dec. 58.65, Jan. 58.70, March 58.80.

Orange juice: March 44.15, May 44.50, July 45.10, Sept. 45.50, Nov. 46.00, Jan. 46.00.

Potatoes: March 6.60, April 7.05, May 7.39, Nov. 3.44.

Silver: Feb. 224.70, March 224.90, May 227.80, July 230.70, Sept. 233.40, Dec. 237.10, Jan. 238.10, March 240.40, May 242.70.

COTTON No. 2:

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
March	39.05	39.05	38.55	38.65	— 5
May	38.60	38.85	38.35	38.55	+20
July	38.45	38.54	38.20	38.40	+20

Oct.	36.60	36.85	36.50	B36.65	+16
Dec.	34.23	34.39	34.22	34.35	+12
March	34.45	34.45	34.33	B34.35	+ 2
May	34.55	34.55	34.55	B34.40	+ 2
July	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.43	+ 5

B—Bid.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					
Mar	2.40	2.45¼	2.36¼	2.39¼	2.36½
May	2.31	2.35¼	2.30¼	2.32	2.29¾
Jul	2.18½	2.22	2.18	2.19	2.16½
Sep	2.16¾	2.18¼	2.14½	2.16¾	2.14½
Dec	2.18	2.19½	2.15	2.17¾	2.15
CORN					
Mar	1.62	1.66¼	1.61¾	1.66	1.62
May	1.54	1.58	1.53½	1.57¼	1.53½
Jul	1.47¼	1.50½	1.47	1.50	1.46¾
Sep	1.44	1.46¼	1.42¾	1.44¾	1.43¼
Dec	1.39½	1.40⅜	1.38	1.39¾	1.38
Mar	1.41½	1.43	1.41¼	1.42½	1.40
SOYBEANS					
Mar	6.18¼	6.18¼	6.05	6.11	6.03¼
May	5.93½	5.93½	5.70	5.70	5.78½
Ju	5.70	5.70¼	5.41	5.41	5.55¼
Aug	5.48	5.54¾	5.24¾	5.24¾	5.39¾
Sep	4.75½	4.89	4.60¼	4.60½	4.75½
Nov	4.15	4.24	4.06½	4.06½	4.21½
Jan	4.12	4.20	4.03¼	4.03¼	4.18¼
Mar	4.13	4.19	4.02¾	4.02¾	4.17¼
SOYBEAN OIL					
Mar	14.45	14.70	13.43	a13.43	14.45
May	14.40	14.70	13.35	a13.35	14.40
Jul	13.75	14.35	13.60	13.00	14.05
Aug	13.60	14.12	12.65	12.65	13.65
Sep	13.25	13.80	12.40	a12.32	13.30
Oct	11.95	12.30	10.95	a10.95	11.90
Dec	10.45	10.70	9.65	9.60	10.55
Jan	10.15	10.55	9.18	9.18	10.20
Mar	10.00	11.25	9.40	a9.40	a10.40
SOYBEAN MEAL					
Mar	216.50	218.00	211.30	211.30	216.30
May	206.00	206.50	201.50	201.50	206.50
Jul	199.00	204.00	199.00	199.00	204.00
Aug	198.00	201.00	198.00	198.00	203.00
Sep	188.50	189.50	188.50	188.50	193.50
Oct	152.00	152.00	152.00	152.00	157.00
Dec	136.30	139.50	136.30	136.30	142.50
Jan	132.50	133.60	132.50	132.50	137.50

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SILVER					
Feb	225.00	226.00	225.00	226.00	222.20
Apr	224.10	228.40	224.10	227.50	224.00
Jun	227.20	231.40	227.20	230.50	226.90
Aug	230.30	234.00	230.30	233.00	229.50
Oct	232.20	236.40	232.30	235.30	231.50
Dec	234.70	238.70	234.70	238.00	234.40
Feb	239.20	241.00	239.20	241.00	236.30
Apr	238.30	243.20	238.30	2.4320	236.20
Jun	243.60	245.00	243.60	245.00	240.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE					
Feb	44.60	45.02	44.60	45.00	44.50
Apr	43.95	44.17	43.80	43.95	43.45
Jun	44.00	44.50	44.00	44.20	43.60
Aug	43.50	43.75	43.50	43.55	43.20
Oct	42.50	42.85	42.50	42.50	42.30
Dec	42.45	42.85	42.45	42.55	42.40
Feb	42.05	42.35	42.05	42.25	42.00

Sales: Feb 1344; April 5457; June 3960; Aug 812; AOct 225; Dec 120; Feb 28.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
SHELL EGGS					
Mar	41.75	42.80	41.60	42.80	40.85
Apr	46.85	47.75	n46.55	47.55	45.70
May	43.25	44.75	43.25	44.25	42.70
Jun	44.10	45.25	44.10	45.00	44.00
Jul	45.00	45.90	45.00	45.80	45.00
Aug	45.30	46.70	45.30	46.70	45.20
Sep	50.30	51.60	a50.20	a51.40	49.60
Oct	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	—
Nov	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	—
Dec	5.00	50.00	50.00	5.	—
Dec	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	—

Sales: March 125; April 40; May 1183; June 88; July 24; Aug 27; Sep 152; Oct 1; Nov 1; Dec 3.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
LIVE HOGS					
Feb	38.00	38.30	37.50	37.50	37.15
Apr	33.70	33.85	33.40	33.80	32.87
Jun	34.00	34.60	34.00	34.45	33.90
Jul	34.40	34.40	34.05	34.30	33.35
Aug	31.40	41.90	31.40	31.90	31.00
Oct	28.30	28.60	28.30	28.30	28.20
Dec	28.47	28.60	28.45	28.50	28.25
Feb	28.20	28.65	28.20	28.65	28.30
Apr	—	—	—	a27.55	n27.65

Sales: Feb 1186; April 3228; June 455; July 425; Aug 140; Oct 124; Dec 184; Feb 20; April 0.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
FROZEN PORK BELLIES					
Feb	50.15	50.87	a49.90	b50.87	49.32
Mar	50.00	50.85	50.00	b50.85	49.30
May	50.50	51.05	50.50	51.05	49.60
Jul	49.50	50.40	49.50	50.40	48.85
Aug	46.80	48.05	46.80	48.05	46.60

Sales: Feb 205; March 816; May 616; July 1120; Sep 180.

Open Interest: Feb 899; March 5365; May 6088; July 4643; Sep 1719.

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nominal.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-18

AmHome pf	FtHow Pap	Massey F
Cdn Pacif	Gannett Co	McLean Trk
Deere Co	GtW 3.75pf	NY Hond
uq 2.10pf	Int Miner	Unilevr NV
Emery Air	KerrMcG pf	UnJerBk wi
Fairch Cam	LykeYng pf	VaEP 7.20pf

NEW LOWS-70

ACF Ind	Fairmont	Nat Homes
AJ Indust	Fedders	Northrop
Amer Chain	Feder Dev	Peabdy Ga
A Medicorp	Fleetw Ent	PhilVanH
Bobbie Brks	GAF Cp pf	RCA cv4pf
Cabot Corp	Guardian In	Sanders
Celanese	Holiday Inn	SanJuan Ra
Centex Corp	Honeywell	SCA Svc
ChiPneuT	Hought Miff	Singer Co pf
Chromally	Insilco Corp	Storer Brd
Cluett Pea	IntChm Nuc	Sybron pf
CBS	Interpub Gp	Systron Don
Comwith Oil	Kais CemG	Thomps JW
Comw Oil pf	Keene Corp	Time Inc
Cook Unit	Kroehler	Unit Inns
Credit Fin	LomN Fin	US Shoe
CredFin wi	LongILt pfl	US Tobac
Cumm Eng	LTV Corp	Westgh El
Dean Witter	McGrHill pf	Wickes Cp
Disston Inc	Medusa Cp	XTRA Inc
Eaton Corp	Metromed	Zale Corp
Equimrk Cp	Missn Equit	
Esquire	Morse ElP	
Essxlnt wi	Mor Nor	

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 20, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	380	Matsu El Wks	690
Canon Camera	399	Mits. Hvy Ind.	226
Dai Nip. Print.	426	Mitsubi Corp.	587
Fuji Bank	830	Mitsui Co	580
Fuji Photo	410	Mitsukoshi	722
Hitachi	240	Nippon Elec.	260
Honda Motor	570	Sharp	225
C. Itoh	878	Shiseido	980
Jap. Air Lines	2,540	Sony Corp.	4,450
Wansai El P	1,130	Sumitomo Bk	830
Kao Soap	536	Taisho Marine	437
Kirin Brewery	390	Takeda Chem.	294
Komatsu	360	Teijin	282
Kubota I Wks	475	Tokyo Marino	816
Matsu E Ind	699	Toray	232
		Toyota Motor	642

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	141.0	140.4	143.7	135.5
Brussels	157.97	157.31	162.48	154.66
Frankfurt	146.12	143.80	154.21	143.53
London 30	444.3	444.9	509.5	444.9
London 500	190.37	190.58	217.35	190.31
Milan	101.42	100.92	101.42	95.18
Paris	101.4	101.3	106.9	99.8
Sydney	572.06	570.09	637.27	572.08
Tokyo (n)	402.44	397.13	422.48	370.27
Tokyo (o)	5334.69	5277.74	5359.74	4716.66
Zurich	406.3	400.9	418.6	398.6

(n) new; (o) old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	80.40
Algembank	373.50
Amrobank	80.70
A'dam	277.20
Fokker	42.50
Heineken	342.50
H.V.A.	506
Holland-Am.	263
Hoogovens	85
K.L.M.	108
Philips new	58
Robico	260.50
Rolinco	174
Royal Dutch	117.70
Unilever	157.40
Ver.Mach.	162

London

ImpChem	2.79
Mar&Spen	2.55
MetalBox	2.62
Nichols	0.77
RandMines	2.49
RankOr	10.00
RoyalDutch	£17⅜
R.T.Z.	2.25
Shell	3.28
Tube Invest	4.44
Union Cor	3.64
Vickers	0.87
War L3½	£36¼
West Deep	5.37
West Drief	£12⅜
West Hold	£13
West Min	1.78
Woolworth	0.94
ZCI	0.63

Brussels

Arbed	4,390
Ast.d.Mines	2,225
Cock-Ougree	1,340
Electrobel	6,730
Lambert	2,750
Pétrofina	6,830
Ph.Gevaert	1,600
Soc.Générale	3,088
Solvay	3,020
Un.Minière	1,745

Milan

Fiat	2,350
Finsider	333
Generali	67,803
Italsider	445
LaRinas	236
Montedis	478
Olivetti	1,599
Pirelli	994
SniaVisco	1,285
Terni	164.875

Düsseldorf

AEG	139.50
Aug.Thyssen	76
BASF	158.90
Bayer	128.90
Commerzbk	207
Cont.Gummi	93.50
Daimler-Benz	383
Demag	199
DeutBank	309
DresdeBank	239
Gels Aktien	76.50
Hoechster	157
Hoesch	63.70
Karstadt	425
Kaufhof	293.50
KHD	123
Lufthansa	66
Mannesmann	211
Metallgesell	290.50
RWF new	154
Siemens	298
Veba	137
Volkswagen	147.50

Paris

AirLiquide	366.10
Allmentaire	160
Alsthom	125.70
BSN	1,212
Carrefour	4,240
Clm.Lafarge	215
Citroën	87
Cie.Bancaire	650
CFP	208
CGE	450
CCF	172.50
DBA	336
Ferodo	559
Paribas	203
GerDanone	322.50
Hachette	347
L'Oréal	2,359
Mach.Bull	70.10
Michelin	1,801
Nickel	85.80
Nobel	100.20
Nord	36.95
PUK	135.80
Penarroya	50.60
Pernod	489
Perrier	308.80
Peugeot	510
Rh.Poulenc	164.90
RousselUcl	287
St.Gobain	—
Schneider	162.50
Suez	349
Thomson	187.90
Usinor	103.50
Wendel	37.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.03
Anglo-Amin	£31
BarclayBank	3.92
BeechamGr	2.74
Bowater	2.00
Brit.-mTob	2.84
Brit.Oxyg	0.71
Brit.Pet	5.20
BLMC	0.32½
Chartered	2.33
Courtaulds	1.46
Chrysler	0.14
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeerD	3.72
Decca Rec	3.78
Distillers	1.52
Dunlop	0.91
El Muslind	1.70
FreeStGed	7.30
GEC	1.35
GlaxoGr	4.14
Gt.UnivSt	2.36
Guinness	1.50
Hawker-Sidd	3.77
Hudson-Bay	9.15

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,180
Bally	1,430
B.Boveri	1,030
Ciba-Geigy	2,250
Cr.Suisse	4,020
Fischer	1,010
HoffRocheb	195,000
Nestlé	4,310
Sandoz	3,775
Sté B.Suisse	3,900
Sulzer	3,395
U.B.Suisses	4,519

European Gold Markets

Feb. 20, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London	76.10	78.50	+ 1.60
Zurich	75.75	78.375	+ 1.875
Paris (12.5 kilo)	74.98	77.72	+ 2.12

U.S. dolars per ounce.

U.S. Revises GNP for '72

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—The rise in the U.S. economy in the fourth quarter of 1972 was at a less brisk pace than previously reported, according to revised Commerce Department figures issued today.

The latest figures show that real gross national product (GNP), adjusted to eliminate the impact of inflation climbed at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 8 percent in the fourth quarter instead of the 8.5 percent increase previously announced.

Prices in the fourth quarter were revised upward at a 2.8 percent adjusted pace, compared with a 2.7 percent rate announced late last month when preliminary figures were released.

Total GNP was revised downward to a $30.9-billion increase, or 11 percent, to a $1.195-billion adjusted annual rate in the December quarter. The preliminary report said that total GNP had risen $31.8 billion to a $1.196-billion adjusted annual rate.

In all 1972, the GNP grew by $101.4 billion, or 9.7 percent, to $1.151 billion. Real GNP last year rose 6.4 percent, revised downward from the 6.5 percent reported earlier.

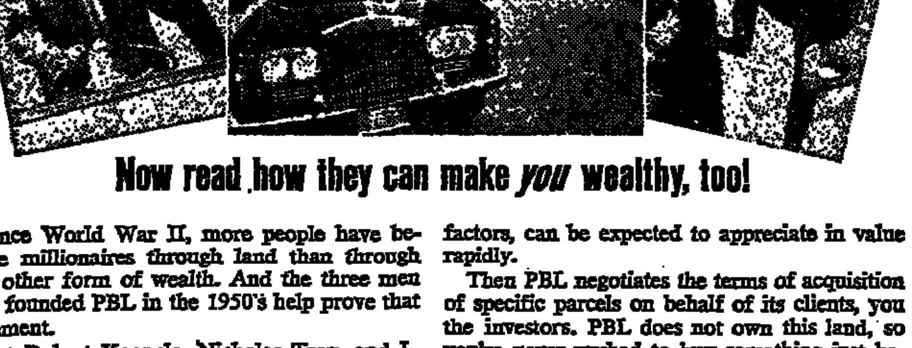
The department also reported that personal income in January rose $2.5 billion to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $985.4 billion.

The January increase was at a slower pace than December's downward revised increase of $6.7 billion.

World Bank Gets Loan

TOKYO, Feb. 20 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan said today it has signed a contract to lend the World Bank 135 billion yen (about $500 million). Bank officials said the loan has an average life of about 6.5 years and carries an interest rate of about 6.74 percent. It brings total World Bank borrowing in Japan to 480 billion yen.

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The big thing about investing in land, according to the three men who know most about it, is how easy it is to lose your shirt! The slick promoters and the suede-shoe salesmen forever rejoice at the number of people who can be duped into buying "that last lot by the lake." (Of course, another 20,000 lots will be opened tomorrow on the other side of the lake!)

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Energy Crisis In Focus

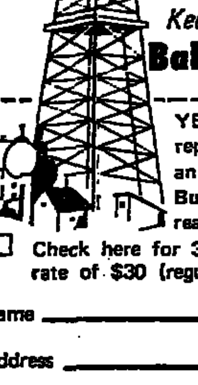
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COMM. OIL & REF. — MARATHON OIL
GULF OIL — S.O. INDIANA
IMPERIAL OIL — PENNZOIL PETE

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Recently 10 pros from the world of finance zeroed in on these oils as among their favorites for 1973.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1972-73— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s.	P/E	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
36¾	19⅝ AAR Corp	19	18	23	22¾	23¾—	¼
15¼	8¾ AAVCos .20	8		2	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
16⅞	10¼ AbrdMf .40b	6	6	16⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
4⅜	1½ Aberdeen Pet	33		4	2¾	2¾	2¾+	⅛
5¾	2¾ Acme Haml	26	14	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
2⅞	1⅜ Acme Prec			1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
85⅜	11½ Action Ind	12	38	11¾	10⅞	11	—½
8¾	4½ Adam Rusel	13	5		4½	4½	4½	
10⅛	3⅝ ADM Indust	7	18	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—	
24⅝	13 AdmirIn .40	7	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
17½	10⅛ Adobe Corp	35	594	14⅜	13¾	14⅛—	1½
8¾	4⅝ A&EPlast P	9	19	5	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅜	5⅛ AeroFlo .22r	10	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7¾	3 Aeronca Inc			2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5½	2⅜ Aerosol	13	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21⅛	8½ Aerovox Cp	67	21	18¼	17¾	18⅛—	⅛
12⅜	6¼ AffilCap .39r	5	26	7⅛	7	7	
18⅛	8¼ Affil Hsp .2	19	1	8¾	8¾	8¾+	⅛
16	7 AIC Phl .56t	11	5	11	11	11	
6	2⅝ Aiken Ind	15	3	3	3	3	
20⅝	9½ Airborn Frt	23	195	12	11¾	11⅝+	⅛
13	7¾ Airpax 1.10t	10	2	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
19½	13⅝ Airwick	30	22	19⅛	18½	18⅞	
27⅞	15½ AirMag .60	10	2	19	17	16⅛	16⅞+	1
42⅞	55 AlaP pf4.50		275	56½	56½	56½—	½
25⅝	14¼ Alan Wood	14	2	19	19	19	
9¾	5¼ Alaska Airl		92	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅞	3⅜ Alb Waldsn		10	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5⅜	2 AlamerInd		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17¾ Allegny Airl	16	134	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
18	7½ AllesA wtO		6	8	8	8	
14	5⅞ AllesA wtN		2	6⅛	6	6	
11½	4⅝ AlphaCp wt		10	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
23½	9¾ AlumTR .75t	6	4	9¾	9½	9⅝—	⅛
14⅜	9¼ Allied Cntrl	11	1	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
84½	21¾ AlldThr 1.14	8	3	22	22	22	+ ¼
7	2⅜ Alpha Ind	37	23	3	3	3	
9⅜	5¼ AlsmitI Cp	6	7	6¾	6½	6⅝—	⅛
2⅜	1¼ Altec Corp		55	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
2⅝	⅝ Altec Cp wt		27	⅞	13-16	13-16	3-16
8	3⅜ Altec Cp pf		2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
18¾	9 AlterFds .50	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
54⅜	30 Alca pf 3.75		2	x150	53⅝	53½	53½—	⅛
13⅜	10½ AlumSpc .44	8	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
18⅛	3 Amco Ind	9	86	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
21⅞	8¼ AmesaLL wt		44	9⅝	9	9⅛	
13	3¼ Am Asrnom		1	3½	3½	3½	
14⅜	9¼ AmBlmtr .40	7	6	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
3⅞	1¼ AmBook Str		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
87	21½ AmBusP .20	24	6	21⅞	21¾	21⅞+	⅛
6½	2¾ ACanMtg wt		15	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
30⅝	23 AmFtch 2.40e	10	37	28½	28	28¼+	¼
7	3⅛ AmFitch wt		19	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8¼	4⅜ Am Intl Pic	16	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18½	3⅞ Aisrsail .26e	10	25	10⅛	9¾	9¾—	⅛
17½	8 AMalzaA .33	8	16	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
16⅝	7⅞ AMalzeB .33	8	9	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
59⅜	36¼ AmMf 1.82e	7	6	43¾	43½	43½+	⅜
20⅜	17⅜ AmMf 1.10e	16	17	19⅜	18¾	19	— 1
14⅞	10¼ AmMtr 1.10e	12	32	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
21⅜	11⅛ AmPln 1.28t	7	5	13½	12¾	13½+	⅛
18½	10¼ Am Recreat	12	62	10⅝	10¼	10½—	⅛
3¼	2⅛ Anglo C .10e	20	20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
26¼	22⅜ AmTrains S	43	6	24¼	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
42	24⅜ AMICCp .04	40	21	42¼	42¼	42⅝+	⅛
18⅜	10⅛ ASatel .68t	12	19	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
2⅜	⅞ Am Precisn	62	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	5½ AmRRIT .95e	13	21	11	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅞	1⅜ AmRityT wt		5	2	2	2	
9¾	4⅝ AmTech Ind		7	4	5¼	5¼+	⅛
47⅝	17 Anthony Ind	9	46	20½	19	19	— 1
17	10 AOIndust .56t	11	8	14½	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2¾	1⅛ AO Indust	15	143	1⅝	1¾	1¾—	⅛
7⅝	3 Apollo Data		24	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21¾ AquitCo .15a	28	23	27¾	27¾	27¾—	⅛
	Aquit fn.15e		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
4½	1⅝ Argyle	43	79	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9⅞	3⅜ Arix Col .08e	16	11	18	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
13⅜	10⅛ ArzCol pf.48		7	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
27⅞	21¼ ArkLGs 1.30	10	51	25⅞	25½	25½+	⅛
13½	8 Arrow Elect	8	10	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
27¾	15⅛ Arundel .89t	8	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7½	3¼ Arwood Cp		7	3⅜	3½	3½	
23⅜	12 Asamra, Oil	38	87	13¼	12⅝	12⅝—	½
16½	10⅝ AshOil Can	18	20	14⅜	14	14	—
5⅝	2¾ AdsinSv .20f	20	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	5¾ ASPRO .25b	9	17	11	10½	11	+ ½
8¾	3⅜ AssdFsh .20	16	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
26½	15⅜ AstMt 2.25e	6	20	17¼	16¾	16⅞	
43⅜	26½ AstdProd .40	8	2	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
11⅞	5⅜ Astrex Inc	20	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
11	7¼ Atalaffa Cp	12	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½	1 Atco Chem		8	1⅜	1	1⅜	
15⅝	10 AtlC Fin .52	15	3	30	29½	29½—	⅛
9⅝	5¼ AtlCoMtg wt		4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	10 AtlCM 1.36	6	75	13¾	13¼	13¾+	⅛
2	1⅛ Atlas Cp wt		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38	20½ Augatinc .10	38	24	30¾	29¾	30	— ½
35¾	15½ Austral Oil	30	105	22⅝	20½	20½—	1⅜
17⅞	7½ Auto Bldg	11	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
8¾	5 Automat Rad	10	9	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
68⅛	46½ AutSwft .62e	27	1	59	59	59	— ¼
11⅝	5½ AVC Corp		9	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	
14⅜	6⅝ AVEMC .10	14	28	7¾	7⅜	7½	

B

21⅛	10	BadgMtr .48	8		12	12	12	+ ⅛
40⅜	28	BagCap .40r	16	2	38⅜	38⅜	37⅝+	⅛
25⅛	9	BaldDH .60b	10	16	36½	35¾	35¾—	⅛
7⅜	5⅜	BaldSec .31e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	
18⅜	14⅜	BamFd 1.48a		19	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2¾	BangPun wt		70	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
35½	14½	Banistr Cntl	13	197	28¾	28¼	28⅝	
28⅛	15	BankrU .15h	26	48	18½	17⅛	17⅛—	1½
8⅝	5	Bgner .02e	10	90	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4	Barb Lynn	9	1	4½	4½	4½	
13	3⅜	Barclay Ind	12	20	5⅜	5½	5¾+	⅛
15⅜	4⅝	Barnes Eng		3	7⅝	7½	7½	
15⅜	8¼	Barnwel Ind		18	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
16½	9¾	Barry RG	14	2	14½	11½	11½+	⅛
12⅞	8¾	BarryWr .32	11	34	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
7⅛	2¼	Bartell Med	75	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18⅜	5¾	Barth Sp .27	9	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2¾	1¾	Bartons Cdy	48	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
3½	1½	Baruch Fstr		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
12½	6½	Barwick ET	21	10	7½	6⅞	7	
7	3¾	BasinPet Co	31	12	6⅛	6⅛	6—	⅛
85⅜	12½	BayUtil .27e		11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
7½	2¾	Bhavlori RL			3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Bell Ind .08	10	220	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
10⅝	3⅜	Belscot .25t	21	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	
38⅜	23¼	BenSM 2.52e	9	10	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
8⅜	4	BenStMg wt			14	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	4⅜	Benrus Cp		26	5¾	5½	5½+	⅛
22⅜	12¼	Brg Ent .44t	12	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	¼
11⅜	5½	BergBr .06r		39	7¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
20½	13	Brg B pfl.15		2	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
13⅛	7	BernzOmet	17	30	7¾	7	7⅛+	⅛
12⅞	6¾	Berton Corp	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
26	13⅛	Bervan .04e	18	4	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
8⅜	2¼	Bethlem Cp		2	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅜	Beverly Ent	6	162	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21⅞	17⅜	BevHfl Bnc	8	22	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	⅛
34⅜	23	Bic Pen .27	23	166	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜—	½
41⅜	19⅛	BigBear 1.08	8	2	24⅜	24¼	24½+	⅛
9⅜	5⅜	BigV Supmk	8	3	7	6¾	6¾	
24⅜	17⅞	BlkAlf .80a	9	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
21⅜	21¼	BlmySn .66	12	17	21½	20	20	— ⅛
22⅜	9½	Bloc Dynam	14	63	10⅜	10	10¼—	⅛
18½	9½	Blsings .60	7	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6¼	3¼	Blount .04e	6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅜	3	Bluebird Inc	15	35	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Bluebird wt		16	13-16	¾	¾—	⅛
44⅜	19¼	Bodin Ap .30	13	156	25⅝	28½	29¼—	⅜
19⅜	8¼	Bohack Cp	20	11	10	10	10	+ ⅛
21⅜	5¼	Bolt Beranek	12	5	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	21½	BoothEC .91t		53	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
36½	15⅜	AsdMt 2.25e	6	20	17¼	16¾	16⅞	
43⅜	26½	AsdProd .40	8	2	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Astrex Inc	20	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
11	7¼	Atalaffa Cp	12	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½	1	Atco Chem		8	1⅜	1	1⅜	
15⅝	10	AtlC Fin .52	15	3	30	29½	29½—	⅛
9⅝	5¼	AtlCoMtg wt		4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	10	AtlCM 1.36	6	75	13¾	13¼	13¾+	⅛
2	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38	20½	Augatinc .10	38	24	30¾	29¾	30	— ½
35¾	15½	Austral Oil	30	105	22⅝	20½	20½—	1⅜
17⅞	7½	Auto Bldg	11	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
8¾	5	Automat Rad	10	9	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
68⅛	46½	AutSwft .62e	27	1	59	59	59	— ¼
11⅝	5½	AVC Corp		9	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	
14⅜	6⅝	AVEMC .10	14	28	7¾	7⅜	7½	

C

19¾	6¾	Cabicom Gn		7	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
40⅜	18	Caldor .18r	9	106	19⅜	18¾	19	— ⅛
25½	9	Calcomp		80	13	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
4⅜	2¼	Calvert Exp	14	7	9⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
16⅞	7½	Camcoln .05		9	17⅜	16¾	16⅞+	⅛
8 7-16	3 1-16	CamoChib		47	7¼	6 13-16	6⅞—1-16	
12	8¼	Campfrel .30	6	3	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
4¾	3⅛	CdnEnrg GO	139	57	4 7-16	4 3-16	4 3-16—	5-16
9½	6¾	Cdn Hernstd	102	140	8¾	7⅝	8 9-16—	9-16
14⅞	10¾	CdnHydr .25	19	1	12⅜	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
13¾	12	CdnIntPw 1	5	4	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅜
11¾	5	CdnJvin .30r	22	49	7¼	6¾	7	— ⅛
5¾	2¾	CdnMar .10e	12	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
4⅜	4 11-16	Cdn Merrill		4 7	13-16	7 13-16	7 10-16—	1-16
12⅛	8¾	Cdn Occidnt	15	28	13⅞	13⅜	13½—	⅛
26½	22⅜	AmTrains S	43	6	24¼	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
42	24⅜	AMICCp .04	40	21	42¼	42¼	42⅝+	⅛
18⅜	10⅛	ASatel .68t	12	19	15	14¾	14⅝—	⅛
2⅜	⅞	Am Precisn	62	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11	5½	AmRRIT .95e	13	21	11	10⅝	10⅝	
2⅝	1⅜	AmRityT wt		5	2	2	2	
9¾	4⅝	AmTech Ind		7	4	5¼	5¼+	⅛
47⅝	17	Anthony Ind	9	46	20½	19	19	— 1
17	10	AOIndust .56t	11	8	14½	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2¾	1⅜	AO Indust	15	143	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅝	3	Apollo Data		24	3¼	3⅛	3½+	⅛
30⅜	21¾	AquitCo .15a	28	23	27¾	27¾	27¾—	⅜
		Aquit fn.15e		1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
4½	1⅜	Argyle	43	79	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
9⅞	3⅜	Arix Col .08e	16	11	18	17⅜	17⅝—	⅛
13⅜	10⅛	ArzCol pf.48		7	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
27⅞	21¼	ArkLGs 1.30	10	51	25⅞	25½	25½+	⅛
13½	8	Arrow Elect	8	10	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
27¾	15⅛	Arundel .89t	8	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	
7½	3¼	Arwood Cp		7	3⅜	3½	3½	
23⅜	12	Asamra, Oil	38	87	13¼	12⅝	12⅝—	½
16½	10⅝	AshOil Can	18	20	14⅜	14	14	—
5⅝	2¾	AdsinSv .20f	20	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅜	5¾	ASPRO .25b	9	17	11	10½	11	+ ½
8¾	3⅜	AssdFsh .20	16	7	4	4	4⅛+	⅛
26½	15⅜	AstMt 2.25e	6	20	17¼	16¾	16⅞	
43⅜	26½	AstdProd .40	8	2	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Astrex Inc	20	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
11	7¼	Atalaffa Cp	12	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½	1	Atco Chem		8	1⅜	1	1⅜	
15⅝	10	AtlC Fin .52	15	3	30	29½	29½—	⅛
9⅝	5¼	AtlCoMtg wt		4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	10	AtlCM 1.36	6	75	13¾	13¼	13¾+	⅛
2	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38	20½	Augatinc .10	38	24	30¾	29¾	30	— ½
35¾	15½	Austral Oil	30	105	22⅝	20½	20½—	1⅜
17⅞	7½	Auto Bldg	11	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
8¾	5	Automat Rad	10	9	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
68⅛	46½	AutSwft .62e	27	1	59	59	59	— ¼
11⅝	5½	AVC Corp		9	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	
14⅜	6⅝	AVEMC .10	14	28	7¾	7⅜	7½	

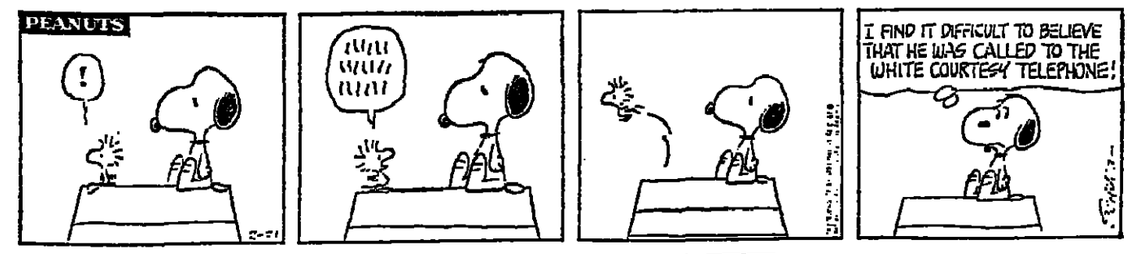
B

21⅛	10	BadgMtr .48	8		12	12	12	+ ⅛
40⅜	28	BagCap .40r	16	2	38⅜	38⅜	37⅝+	⅛
25½	9	BaldDH .60b	10	16	36½	35¾	35¾—	⅛
7⅜	5⅜	BaldSec .31e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	
18⅜	14⅜	BamFd 1.48a		19	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2¾	BangPun wt		70	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
35½	14½	Banistr Cntl	13	197	28¾	28¼	28⅝	
28⅛	15	BankrU .15h	26	48	18½	17⅛	17⅛—	1½
8⅝	5	Bgner .02e	10	90	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4	Barb Lynn	9	1	4½	4½	4½	
13	3⅜	Barclay Ind	12	20	5⅜	5½	5¾+	⅛
15⅜	4⅝	Barnes Eng		3	7⅝	7½	7½	
15⅜	8¼	Barnwel Ind		18	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
16½	9¾	Barry RG	14	2	14½	11½	11½+	⅛
12⅞	8¾	BarryWr .32	11	34	9¼	9	9¼+	⅛
7⅛	2¼	Bartell Med	75	9	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18⅜	5¾	Barth Sp .27	9	6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
3⅜	1¾	Bartons Cdy	48	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
3½	1½	Baruch Fstr		3	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
12½	6½	Barwick ET	21	10	7½	6⅞	7	
7	3¾	BasinPet Co	31	12	6⅛	6⅛	6—	⅛
85⅜	12½	BayUtil .27e		11	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
7½	2¾	Bhavlori RL			3	3	3	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅜	Bell Ind .08	10	220	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
10⅝	3⅜	Belscot .25t	21	6	4	3⅝	3⅝	
38⅜	23¼	BenSM 2.52e	9	10	25⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
8⅜	4	BenStMg wt			14	6¾	6¾	
11⅜	4⅜	Benrus Cp		26	5¾	5½	5½+	⅛
22⅜	12¼	Brg Ent .44t	12	6	13⅜	13¼	13¼—	¼
11⅜	5½	BergBr .06r		39	7¼	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
20½	13	Brg B pfl.15		2	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
13⅛	7	BernzOmet	17	30	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
12⅞	6¾	Berton Corp	9	2	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
26	13⅛	Bervan .04e	18	4	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
8⅜	2¼	Bethlem Cp		2	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅜	Beverly Ent	6	162	3½	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21⅞	17⅜	BevHfl Bnc	8	22	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	⅛
34⅜	23	Bic Pen .27	23	166	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜—	½
41⅜	19⅛	BgBear 1.08	8	2	24⅜	24¼	24½+	⅛
9⅜	5⅜	BigV Supmk	8	3	7	6¾	6¾	
24⅜	17⅞	BlkAlf .80a	9	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜—	⅜
21⅜	21¼	BlmySn .66	12	17	21½	20	20	— ⅛
22⅜	9½	Bloc Dynam	14	63	10⅜	10	10¼—	⅛
18½	9½	Blsings .60	7	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6¼	3¼	Blount .04e	6	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅜	3	Bluebird Inc	15	35	3¾	3½	3⅝+	⅛
2⅝	⅝	Bluebird wt		16	13-16	¾	¾—	⅛
44⅜	19¼	Bodin Ap .30	13	156	25⅝	28½	29¼—	⅜
19⅜	8¼	Bohack Cp	20	11	10	10	10	+ ⅛
21⅜	5¼	Bolt Beranek	12	5	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	21½	BoothEC .91t		53	4¼	4¼	4¼+	⅛
36½	15⅜	AsdMt 2.25e	6	20	17¼	16¾	16⅞	
43⅜	26½	AsdProd .40	8	2	27½	27½	27½—	⅛
11⅞	5⅜	Astrex Inc	20	11	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
11	7¼	Atalaffa Cp	12	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
2½	1	Atco Chem		8	1⅜	1	1⅜	
15⅝	10	AtlC Fin .52	15	3	30	29½	29½—	⅛
9⅝	5¼	AtlCoMtg wt		4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	10	AtlCM 1.36	6	75	13¾	13¼	13¾+	⅛
2	1⅛	Atlas Cp wt		3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
38	20½	Augatinc .10	38	24	30¾	29¾	30	— ½
35¾	15½	Austral Oil	30	105	22⅝	20½	20½—	1⅜
17⅞	7½	Auto Bldg	11	6	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
8¾	5	Automat Rad	10	9	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
68⅛	46½	AutSwft .62e	27	1	59	59	59	— ¼
11⅝	5½	AVC Corp		9	7½	7⅜	7⅜+	
14⅜	6⅝	AVEMC .10	14	28	7¾	7⅜	7½	

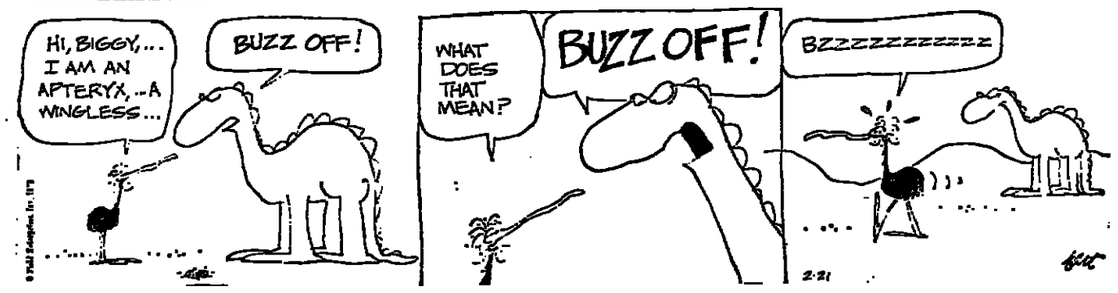
E

	6½	3⅜	ESystem .20	7	1-02	4⅜	4½	4½—⅛
	8	3¼	Eagle Cloth		1	3½	3⅜	3⅜
	53⅜	22⅝	EriScheb .32	23	7	27⅞	32½	27½
	7¼	4½	Earth Resrc	29		4⅝	4⅝	4¾+ ⅛
	36	20	EasonOil .30	19	7	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+ ⅛
	13	7½	EstnAir .47t	10	16	7¼	7½	7½— ⅛
	24⅜	14⅜	EasternCo 1	9	3	20	19½	19½— ⅛
	5⅝	1½	Eckmar Cp	32		16	2¼	2⅜+ ⅛
	28½	10¾	Edgingtn O	8		33	14	13½

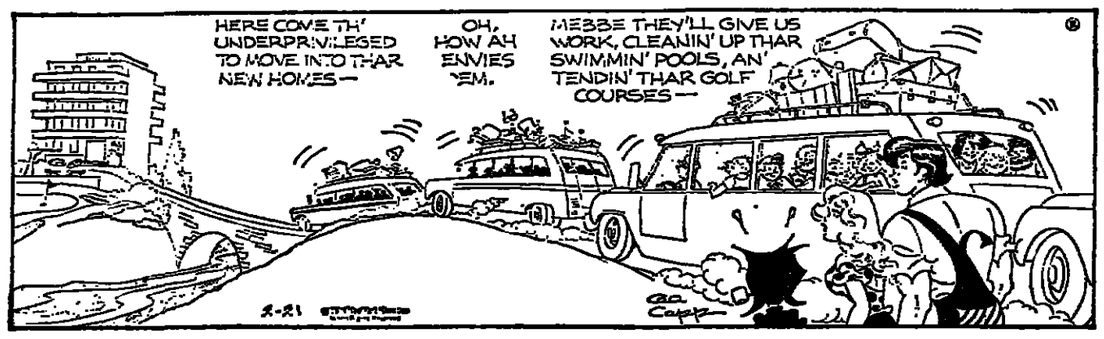
PEANUTS



B.C.



LI'L ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



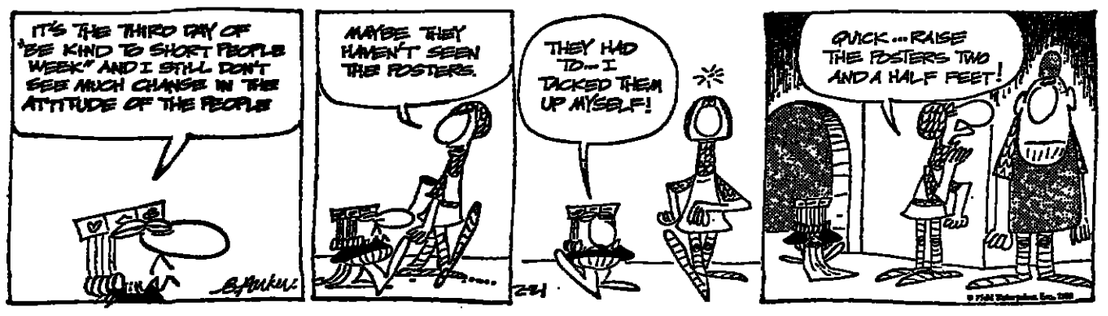
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



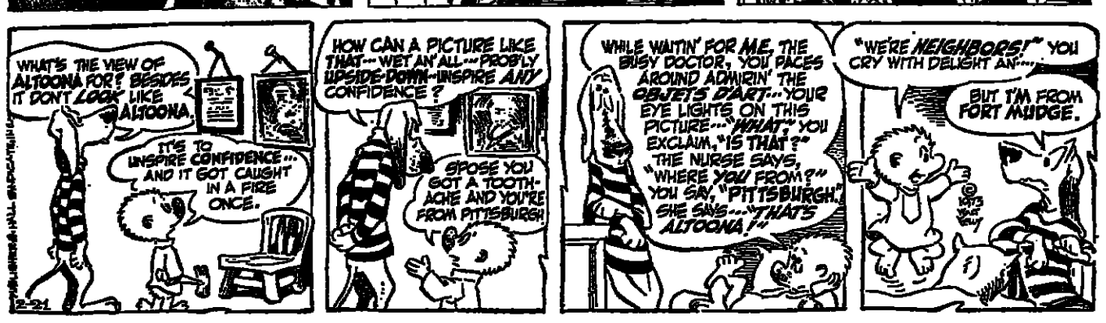
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN MD



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Tournament players in recent years have increasingly favored the use of the "splinter," an unusual jump to show a singleton or void. As the diagramed deal illustrates, this procedure has a disadvantage: it may help the opponents to uncover a profitable sacrifice.

When South scraped up a response of one spade to his partner's one-diamond opening, North had visions of a slam. His jump to four clubs was a splinter, announcing values for a game, a strong spade fit, and at most a singleton club. But this allowed East to show some length and strength in clubs by doubling, and West seized the opportunity to save in five clubs.

This contract should have been doubled and down three, for 500 points, but North put his side in jeopardy by pushing on to five spades. Since he had described his hand fully with his two previous bids he should no doubt have left the decision to his partner. But South was also to blame: he should have signed off in four spades over the double of four clubs, for the pass suggested mild slam interest.

Luckily for North-South, West made the pedestrian lead of a club and five spades was easily made. South was able to lead trumps from his hand and discard his heart losers eventually on dummy's diamonds.

If West had been thinking harder, he would have realized that a club lead was not going to get him far when the dummy was sure to have a singleton or a void. If he had picked a heart he would have beaten the contract as it happens, but his best choice was a diamond. He knew that he would be able to gain the lead before the trumps were drawn, and there was an excellent chance that he would be able to reach his partner's hand to obtain a diamond ruff as the setting trick. The actual club lead removed the quick entry to the East hand.

NORTH (D)
♠ AJ104
♡ AQ3
◇ AK1093
♣ J

WEST
♠ KQ3
♡ 8752
◇ 7
♣ 108542

EAST
♠ 92
♡ K109
◇ 8652
♣ AQ93

SOUTH
♠ 8765
♡ J64
◇ QJ4
♣ K76

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 ◇	Pass	1 ♠	Pass
4 ♣	Dbl.	Pass	5 ♠
5 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club four.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

F	I	A	R	E		S	P	I	E	I	L		P	O	W	S
A	I	B	U	T		C	U	R	V	I	E		U	N	I	T
M	E	N	A	G	E	R	I	E	S		M	O	N	A		
E	L	S		O	N	E	S		S	T	I	N	G	Y		
		R	I	D	I	E	R		P	E	A	C	E			
S	W	I	P	E	S		C	O	N	G	E	S	T			
L	A	N	K	Y		R	A	K	E	S		H	I	P		
E	G	G	S		P	A	I	L	E	D		G	I	G	I	
D	E	S		G	R	I	M	Y		F	I	G	H	T		
	S	A	L	O	O	N	S		H	I	G	H	T	Y		
		R	I	O	T	S		H	A	I	R	S	H			
B	L	I	O	U	S	E		P	O	R	T		O	L	E	
T	O	U	S		C	H	E	W	T	H	E	R	A	G		
K	I	A	N	E		T	A	S	T	Y		A	S	I	A	
E	N	D	S		S	P	O	O	R		T	E	R	N		

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

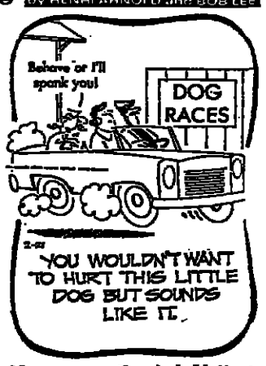
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THOOP

-HIWGE

PRULAB

PUNCKA



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

A "◯◯◯◯-◯◯◯"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ALIVE WHOSE DROPSY TALKER

Answer: *You can't do it in the middle*—TAKE SIDES

BOOKS

BESSIE

By Chris Albertson. Illustrated. Stein & Day. 253 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by George Davis

IT was Bessie Smith's name that the old folks summoned when we tried to say how good a blues singer Dinah Washington was. And we listened to Bessie's name being used against our children when they tried to talk about Aretha Franklin. "Aretha's good," the old folk would say, "but she's no Bessie. There never was and never will be another Bessie Smith."

"If you want to talk about men, Louie [Armstrong] was close but he wasn't strictly a blues singer," they would say. "What you'd have to do is take the popularity of James Brown, the soul of Nina Simone and the voice of Mahalia Jackson to begin to match Bessie. And only Dinah Washington's life could match the hard-living, hard-loving years that Bessie put in between her first performances in 1912 or 13 and her death in 1937."

Her record sales numbered in the millions, which by the standards of her times makes her more than the equal of James Brown. Brown bought a Lear jet to travel in. Big-time Bessie had her own custommade railroad car. As a stage performer she was an actress, comedienne, dancer and mime. As a blues singer she was an artist, temperamental and moody; like Nina Simone, she could make you cry. But her voice was bigger, so big, they say, that she could hold her own against a five-piece brass band without a microphone. And the rumor surrounding her death offers a last monumental illustration of the kind of life that created the blues. She was in an automobile accident in Mississippi, and, they say, she bled to death because the local Jim Crow hospital was for whites only.

This is the Bessie Smith of legend, a somewhat different character from the Bessie Smith of Chris Albertson's dispassionate biography. As far as collectible facts are concerned "Bessie" may be the last "official" word on its illustrious subject.

She was born April 15, 1894, in a "little ramshackle cabin" in Chattanooga, Tenn., to a family of seven children. Both her parents died before she was 10, which left her in the care of an older sister. Legend has it that she was virtually kidnapped and taken on the road by Gertrude "Ma" Rainey, who taught her the blues; but Albertson says that this probably isn't so.

Albertson's book was pieced together from the accounts of such witnesses, along with newspaper clippings and items from the Columbia Record Company's files on "race artists." The book suffers from the small amount of documented material or Bessie's life, but Albertson has performed the valuable service of putting down existing information that in a few years might also be lost.

It is true, he writes, that Bessie traveled with Ma Rainey's Rabbit Foot Minstrels for several years during her teens. After leaving Ma Rainey she continued traveling with other tent shows along the muddy roads of the "chittlin circuit." Her first recording date was sometime early in 1920, but it was not until three years later, when she recorded Alberta Hunter's "Down Hearted Blues," that her stardom as a recording artist was assured.

Legend also has it that she almost single-handedly saved Columbia from bankruptcy. Albertson believes this to be an exaggeration, despite the fact that during her nine years with Columbia her recordings sold more than 5 million copies and she was paid less than $29,000. (Two hundred dollars per usable side was the most Bessie ever received from Columbia.)

Her popularity depended on her record sales but most of the real money came from personal appearances. During 1925 she could command as much as $2,000 per week in places as dissimilar as Chicago and Wheeling, W. Va. She wasted much of this money on high living and hard drinking. And whatever she didn't spend herself her husband, Jack Gee sr., squandered.

By the time the "race record" heyday was over in the early thirties, Bessie was broke and practically alone. Richard Morgan, Lionel Hampton's uncle, came to her rescue. In her last years he was her companion and benefactor. With money he made from bootleg whiskey in Chicago, he helped her put together another road show. And on Sept. 26, 1937, it was Richard Morgan who was driving her from Memphis to a scheduled opening the next day in Darling, Miss., when their car plowed into the rear of a disabled truck.

"The widespread controversy over the circumstance surrounding Bessie's death did not arise until the following month, when Down Beat magazine printed an article by John Hammond," Albertson writes. The article stated that "when finally she did arrive at the hospital she was refused treatment because of her color and bled to death while waiting for attention."

Albertson goes on to say: "Thirty-four years later John Hammond admits with some embarrassment that his article was based entirely on hearsay. ... Once the article appeared, however, people refused to accept any other version."

"Bessie" is a good book within the factual limits Albertson set for himself. But by choosing not to deal at length with her music or her life style, he has reduced Bessie's legend to a point at which any reader who has not heard her recordings may justifiably wonder what the fuss over Bessie Smith was all about.

George Davis, who teaches at Bronx Community College of the City University of New York, is the author of "Coming Home," a novel.

© The New York Times

CROSSWORD

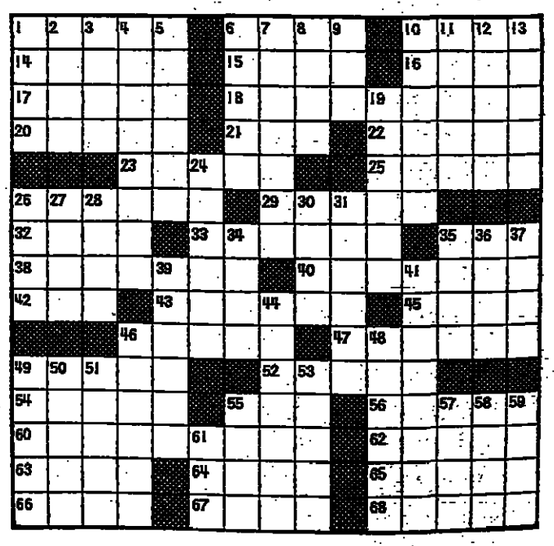
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Commandment word
6 Came down
10 Current units, for short
14 "Manon" or "Mignon"
15 Between high and handsome
16 Dance
17 Statistic
18 Material for U.S. scholars
20 Slip away
21 Engine speed: Abbr.
22 Ointments
23 Commerce
25 Bite in a way
26 Chinese philosophy
29 Western resort
32 Algerian port
33 Good-luck animal
35 Turf
38 Profit after costs
40 Letter
42 Bombast
43 Certain noises
45 Word of concern
46 Quick bread
47 Copenhagen attraction
49 Urgency
52 —— solemnis
54 River of Bolivia
55 Offspring
56 Snooty ones
60 Facing ahead
62 Loosen
63 Golfer's word
64 Knowing
65 Consumed
66 Inspires with dread
67 Holm oak
68 In need of funds

DOWN

1 Zip or Morse
2 Ring gem
3 Interdiction
4 Blowing up
5 Animal-act performers
6 Oscar or Tony
7 Clinging mollusks
8 Same: Lat.
9 Thrice: Prefix
10 Secret
11 TV's Stiller and ——
12 Hangs fire
13 Reduce sharply
19 Metal molds
24 Of a chemical compound
26 Chinese group
27 Space
28 Grain
30 Utmost degree
31 Lifts
34 Presently
35 Farm unit
36 Track
37 Arnaz
39 Gradient
41 Port of Georgia
44 Self-reproach
46 Marble et al.
48 Publishes
49 Teamster Jimmy
50 Direction sign
51 Cache
53 One of the fingers
55 Ship's fabric
57 Holy Roman emperor
58 Munich drink
59 Forwarded
61 1914-18: Abbr.



هكذا من الأصل

Minnesota Is on Top In Big Ten

Hands Illinois 5 First Home Loss

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI).—Defending champion Minnesota was back on top of the Big Ten college basketball race yesterday—the first time this season that the Gophers have led—after handing Illinois its first home loss of the season.

No. 4-rated Minnesota trounced the Illini, 82-73, coming from behind in the second half as Jim Brewer netted 20 points and Ron Behagen 24. It was Minnesota's sixth straight victory, boosting its Big Ten won-lost record to 7-2 and its season mark to 17-2.

Indiana, the pacesetter until last week, beat Michigan State, 75-65, to run its Big Ten mark to 8-3. Minnesota has a .778 percentage; Indiana is .727.

Purdue, which took first place when Indiana lost to Minnesota last Saturday, promptly fell back to third place after being swamped last night by Ohio State, 102-79. The Boilermakers are now 7-3.

In other action, South Carolina thumped Stetson, 81-52; St. Bonaventure edged Rutgers, 95-91; Cheyney State Nipped Eastern Michigan, 62-60, in overtime; Penn State clipped West Virginia, 62-58; Tennessee downed Florida, 87-83; Kentucky whipped Georgia, 99-86; Alabama defeated Vanderbilt, 87-78; Southwestern Louisiana routed Arkansas State, 109-78, and Colorado tripped Kansas, 72-66.

Luke Witte, Ohio State's 7-foot center who had never played to his potential after being involved in a bloody fight against Minnesota last year, appears back on the right track now. Witte scored 24 points against Purdue, the fourth straight time he's scored more than 20 points since returning to the starting lineup.

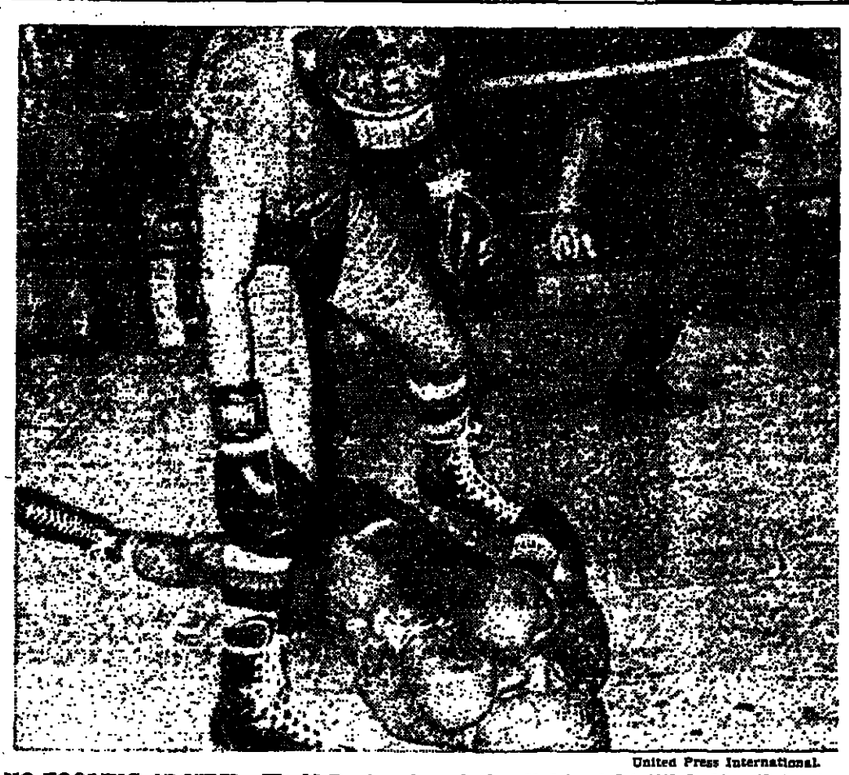
Minnesota's victory was its first at Illinois since Feb. 26, 1961, when the Gophers grabbed an 85-78 decision.

AP WRITERS' POLL

		Points
1. UCLA (29)	21-0	816
2. N.C. State (3)	21-0	740
3. Long Beach State	20-1	637
4. Minnesota	16-2	560
5. Marquette	20-0	537
6. North Carolina	20-4	412
7. Providence	16-2	327
8. Maryland	17-4	195
9. Houston	18-3	192
10. Indiana	15-5	172
11. St. John's, N.Y.	18-3	150
12. SW Louisiana	19-2	144
13. Kansas State	18-3	129
14. Memphis State	19-4	115
15. New Mexico	21-3	95
16. Missouri	17-4	54
17. Purdue	14-5	49
18. Alabama	16-4	46
19. Virginia Tech	19-4	43
20. Jacksonville	15-3	42

WHA Scoring

	G	A	Pts.
Ward, NE	40	50	90
Lemair, Phila.	37	53	90
Caffery, NE	33	51	84
Lawton, Phila.	43	34	83
Webster, NE	40	43	83
Benoit, Winn.	26	52	88
Labossiere, Houst.	27	49	76
Bordeleau, Winn.	39	35	74
Hull, Winn.	38	36	74
Plaxt, NE	34	36	70
Charlton, Ott.	31	39	70
Tremblay, Que.	12	58	70



United Press International.

NO FOOLING AROUND—World Boxing Association lightweight titleholder Roberto Duran of Panama checks sparring partner Jorge Mejia after he floored him in Los Angeles gym. Mejia was not injured. Duran is preparing for non-title bout.

Palmer's Golf Corrected by Glasses

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP).—If your golf game goes sour, don't necessarily consult your pro. Contact your oculist, suggests Arnold Palmer.

"Spectacles have given me a better depth perception," Palmer said yesterday at the annual National Awards dinner of the Metropolitan Golf Writers Association.

"I think glasses might improve the games of a lot of players, even some of the younger ones, but most avoid spectacles as if they were a plague. They're too much trouble."

Palmer, 43, wore large, steel-rimmed specs in winning the Bob Hope Classic at Palm Springs, Calif., two weeks ago—his first tournament triumph since the Westchester Classic in the summer of 1971.

He attributed his comeback to better vision and the return to an old wristy, putting action which he had discarded in recent years.

The popular golfing millionaire was one of five all-time greats honored at the dinner at the Americana Hotel. The others were Jack Nicklaus, Ben Hogan, the late Bob Jones and the late Walter Hagen.

Jones and Hagen were represented by sons. Nicklaus also received a trophy as the 1972 player of the year on the strength of his five tournament triumphs and more than $320,000 in official winnings.

Byron Nelson, the golf king of the mid-1940s, received the Gold Tee Award for his contributions to the game. Nelson, 61, was a tour star for 15 years but reached his peak in 1945 when he won 18 tour tournaments, 11 in a row, for records still unmatched in the Professional Golfers Association records.

"My greatest pride was in making the money list in 113 straight tournaments," Nelson said. "At that time, only 15 qualified for the money."

It is a record that has escaped such stars as Nicklaus, Palmer and Gene Littler, the game stylist from San Diego who received the Ben Hogan Award as the player who overcame a physical handicap. Littler underwent a cancer operation last April. Hogan made one of his rare public appearances at the affair.

Palmer, who looked unfamiliar in his glasses, acknowledged that he had been having eye problems for five years.

"I was reluctant to wear glasses," he said. "I tried contact lenses but they were bothersome. Last February one of my eye doctors said I needed spectacles to improve my vision.

"I thought at first I only needed them on long iron shots, two or three irons. But I found they improved my depth perception even from 100 yards out.

"They get messy in bad weather sometimes—fog up on me and are tough in the rain—but I'm judging distances better than I have in a long time."

Palmer said he also was putting with more confidence, principally because he has returned to his old wristy stroke after experimenting with a stiff-armed pendulum swing.

"I changed because I wanted to be super man," he said. "I didn't want to sink just a few putts. I wanted to sink them all. I found myself cupping the ball. Now, I'm rolling the ball better than I have in five years."

Have the spectacles helped his putting?

"They scare me to death," Arnie confessed. "I can see too well, every blade of grass and every impediment. It's frightening."

Baseball Talks Remain Secret 'Til There's Something to Say

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (UPI).—"No statements will be issued until there is something concrete to announce."

That was the message yesterday from Dick Moss, attorney for Marvin Miller, executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association.

Moss emerged momentarily from a closed-door session at Miller's office, where, behind locked doors, Miller and Moss were in conference with St. Louis Cardinal player representative Joe Torre, American League president Joe Cronin, and the owners' negotiator, John Gaherin.

Their holiday meeting—the third in three days—underlined the fact that both sides are determined to keep up discussions until the issues between the players and owners are resolved.

Urgency is not yet a factor, but the formal date for opening spring training—March 1—is approaching and already several clubs, following league instructions, have passed the dates when early camps were supposed to be in operation.

So determined are Miller and Gaherin to keep the talks absolutely private, if not secret, that telephone calls to Miller's office yesterday were routed to an answering tape, which advised callers that "the office is closed today. Leave your name and the call will be returned Tuesday."

Moss refused to answer any questions relating to the discussions, reiterating, "There will be no statement until there is something concrete to announce."

The two major issues still between the owners and players are salary arbitration and the reserve clause.

College Basketball

East

St. Bonaventure 95, Rutgers 91.
Monmouth 95, Pratt 35.
Cheyney St. 62, Eastern Mich. 60 (o't).
Ursinus 84, Lebanon Valley 80.
Gettysburg 73, Elizabethtown 69.
Buffalo 81, UT-Chattanooga 80.
Waynesburg 86, W. Va. Wesleyan 67.
Geneva 79, Mt. Union 76.
Penn St. 62, West Virginia 59.
Upsala 82, Montclair St. 55.
Adelphi 82, Pace 69.
St. Peter's 90, Hofstra 89 (o't).

South

Tennessee 87, Florida 83.
South Carolina 81, Stetson 52.
Kentucky 99, Georgia 86.
Alabama 87, Vanderbilt 78.
LSU 107, So. Miss. 79.
Western Kentucky 77, E. Kentucky 71.
Richmond 94, Va. Tech 93 (2 o't).
Mississippi St. 94, Auburn 87.
Johns Hopkins 70, Frank.-Marshall 52.
Clemson 56, Virginia 54 (o't).
Morris Harvey 82, W. Va. Tech 66.
The Citadel 87, Appalachian St. 69.
Georgia Southern 79, Georgia St. 62.

Midwest

Indiana 75, Michigan 65.
Iowa 94, Northwestern 83 (o't).
Ohio St. 102, Purdue 79.
Minnesota 72, Illinois 63.
Nebraska 78, Oklahoma St. 64.
UW-Green Bay 83, DePaul 62.
No. Illinois 104, UW-Milwaukee 87.

Southwest

SW Louisiana 109, Arkansas St. 78.
Sam Houston St. 88, McMurry 66.
McNeese St. 70, NW Louisiana 64.
Xavier (La.) 81, Southern U. 78.
Valparaiso 105, Tulane 89.
Texas-Ari. 108, Abilene Christian 72.
Lamar 76, Louisiana Tech 73.
Hardin-Simmons 97, Houst. Bapt. 95 (o't).

West

Colorado 72, Kansas 66.

NBA Scoring

	G	FG	FT	Pts.	Avg.
Archibald, KC-Omaha	57	867	548	2,282	34.1
Abdul-Jabbar, Milwaukee	56	764	253	1,781	30.7
Haywood, Seattle	62	706	358	1,770	28.5
Hudson, Atlanta	57	586	303	1,475	25.9
Maravich, Atlanta	62	623	349	1,595	25.7
Scott, Phoenix	62	623	353	1,579	25.5
Goodrich, Los Angeles	56	564	248	1,376	24.6
Petrie, Portland	59	613	207	1,433	24.3
Wicks, Portland	61	582	297	1,461	24.0
Lanier, Detroit	61	509	239	1,457	23.9

ABA Results

Monday's Games

Utah 99, San Diego 89 (Wise 42, Warren 13; Taylor 23, Moore 16).
New York 128, Dallas 99 (Paultz 26, Roche 24; Silas 26, Hamilton 15).

Sports Mailbag

In regard to the article (IHT, Feb. 3) concerning the trading of several players of the Baltimore Colts football team, I, as a daughter of a Colts maniac, must express my disgust with Joe Thomas, the present general manager of the Colts. Why, before Carroll Rosenbloom left the Colts for the Rams, this team was champions in 1958, near Super Bowl winners in 1969, and Super Bowl champs of 1970. Then Joe Thomas moved in suddenly. The glory of Johnny Unitas and the Colts' regime began to disappear. True, men like Unitas and Matte are "getting old" but it goes further than that. Rosenbloom could communicate with the team as men, not just numbers on a field, gaining points so victory could reflect on him. Men like Joe Thomas and owner Robert Irsay aren't concerned with the players as individuals. They're money men. Irsay, a wealthy businessman from the Midwest, occasionally came to a game this year. And impersonality is really shown when the owner refers to Bubba Smith at a banquet as "Bobo." It is sad what has happened to the Colts, but the men who are being traded are at an advantage. I certainly wouldn't want to risk my physical health playing under a man who doesn't even know my name. Mental attitude is stronger than physical ability. I guess my family will now have to become Redskins fans.

ELLEN FELDMAN.
Avignon, France.

Boxer Frazier Loses to Water

Some Superstars Not Super in Other Sports

ROTONDA WEST, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP).—Joe Frazier is hungry for a rematch with heavyweight boxing champion George Foreman, but he's not quite ready to challenge Mark Spitz.

"My big aim in swimming was to keep from drowning," said the 215-pound former titleholder. "It was like I was throwin' punches at the water and the water kept hittin' back."

Frazier and nine other athletes of note are participating in the first annual two-day superstars carnival, matching skills in sports other than their specialties.

Joe tried swimming . . . briefly. .

He plunged into the pool for a 50-meter heat race and began flailing away, like he would after backing a ring opponent into a corner.

Race driver Peter Revson stroked away at a quick pace with skier Jean-Claude Killy and pole vaulter Bob Seagren in reasonable pursuit.

Frazier just kept on swinging.

After 20 meters, Smokin' Joe was 10 meters behind. At the halfway point, he looked like a man in need of a life preserver. Frazier threw up his hands and said: "I quit!"

Bench Wins Bowling

Revson won the swimming event. He also won in tennis, beating New York Ranger hockey star Rod Gilbert, 6-1, in the finals, and piled up 23 overall points in yesterday's action.

Cincinnati Reds' catcher Johnny Bench, still recuperating from lung surgery, captured a one-game bowling tournament despite rolling a puny 131 game, and was second by one stroke to pro bowler Jim Stefanich's 41 in a nine-hole golf event.

Bench was runnerup overall to Revson with 21 points.

Seagren hoisted 370 pounds to upset Frazier in weightlifting and the slender 175-pound Californian was second in swimming.

Revson won $6,900 yesterday in the $122,000 superstars competition. Bench got $6,300 and Seagren, earning his first money as an athlete, bagged $5,100.

The athletes get $300 for each point scored. With $122,000 in prize money at stake, they were not entirely horsing around.

Other athletes competing are basketball star Elvin Hayes of the Baltimore Bullets and football star Johnny Unitas of the San Diego Chargers.

Running Time

Today the stars will compete in baseball hitting, table tennis, the 100-yard dash, a half-mile run and a two-mile bike race at this new 26,000-acre community under development in Florida's lower gulf coast.

Crowds of 15,000 had been forecast, but only about 500 showed up on a misty, 45-degree day that had contestants and spectators shivering.

Bench, playing hard despite his recent surgery, ran up a 3-1 lead against Gilbert in the tennis semifinal before tiring. He also was leading his heat in the swimming competition, but suddenly tired and was disqualified when he walked off the final few meters in the shallow end to finish second.

Bench outfumbled Stefanich on the final hole of the golf event. The bowler drove out of bounds to wipe out his two-stroke edge, but the National League's Most Valuable Player then shanked his second shot out of bounds to give it back.



Associated Press.

ALL WET—Former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier finds walking in water is easier than swimming.

Argentine Soccer Smooths Out Roughness to Find Style

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Feb. 20 (IHT).—After years of evidence and sterility, Argentina's exciting victory in Munich over West Germany has given the greatest possible incentive to that country's football. Behind its success, achieved in spite of a perpetual drain of the best talent to European and Brazilian clubs, is the ebullient, combustible Omar Sivori, the team manager.

In his distinguished playing days, it was hard to see the explosive, self-indulgent Sivori as a future international team manager. Of his splendid talents as an inside-left for Argentina, Juventus and Italy, there was no doubt. The small, beautifully balanced, urchin figure, with his mop of black hair, performed miracles of technique and ingenuity. Sivori specialized in what English players call the "Nutmeg" and Italians call the "Tunnel"—that is fooling an opponent into letting you push the ball between his opened legs. Sivori also had a superb left-footed shot, often used to deadly effect in conjunction with his rapid turn. I remember a marvellous goal he scored like that against England in Rome, in 1961.

After his days at Juventus, he went to Naples, where he made and lost a fortune. Injury cut his availability to such an extent that in his last season, it was estimated that he cost Naples over £60 a minute. It was also said that to keep him sweet, the coaches deliberately lost to him at cards the night before in ritiro, training camp.

Last October, Sivori brought his Argentinians to Europe to lose 1-0 in Spain, stopping in Switzerland on the way, and to make a blistering attack on Italian football, its negativity and cynicism. Argentinian football, since Sivori left it as a player in 1957, had, if anything, grown even worse. But it is marvellously refreshing to see him in charge rather than some advocate of the packed defense and the ruthless "tackle" such as Juan Carlos Lorenzo, who has just won the championship, alas, with San Lorenzo de Almagro.

The saddest thing about the Argentinians, and their violent antics in World Cup, South American Cup and Intercontinental Cup—the world club championship—over the past decade is that they can play marvellous football. The paradox of their game has always been the co-existence of extreme violence with glorious technique. Sivori has always been an apostle of technique, and perhaps we shall now at long last see the pendulum in Buenos Aires swinging back to football. If Argentina had bothered to play it in 1966, with Artime, Rattin and Onega on the side, it might well have put England out of the World Cup.

The greatest menace, now, to a team which includes such lively young talents as Ayala and Alonso, in attack, is the economic crisis which obliged Argentina's clubs to sell their best players almost as soon as they have unearthed them. Since it is not customary for the international team to recall players from abroad for World Cups—any more than they recalled Sivori from Italy in 1958, when they crashed, 6-1, to the Czechs in Sweden—this could undermine all his best work. Let us hope it doesn't.

West Germany, meanwhile, is still to be reckoned with. You cannot take two such great players as Gerhard Mueller and Netzer out of a team and expect it to be the same, though we do know now that the West German defense is vulnerable. We also know, after England's 5-0 victory at frozen Hampden, that Scotland has no kind of team at all, and that Sir Alf Ramsey has at last been blasted out of his immense conservatism to give fine young forwards like Southampton's Mike Channon a chance. There is certainly an English revival and Poland, its World Cup rivals, may pay the price.

Israel Ties Argentina

TEL AVIV, Feb. 20 (Reuters).—Israel held Argentina to a 1-1 tie after a scoreless first half in their soccer exhibition before a crowd of 22,000 at the Bloomfield Stadium here today. The South Americans had been expected to win comfortably following their fine 3-2 victory over West Germany in Munich last week.

Top Race Horse Destroyed After California Track Spill

ARCADIA, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP).—Two horses—a champion and a foreign challenger—had to be destroyed and two jockeys narrowly escaped death in an unusual set of accidents in the Santa Anita racetrack's feature race yesterday.

Autobiography, worth at least a million dollars and the Eclipse Award winner as handicap horse of 1972, broke his left front leg and threw rider Eddie Belmonte after entering the last turn.

An instant later, just 1/16 of a mile further, Argentine-bred Tuqui II broke his left front leg too, and went down, tossing rider Alvaro Pineda over his head.

Yvetot, with Frank Olivares riding, hit Tuqui and went down.

Belmonte was taken to a hospital, which reported he was cut and bruised on both thighs and has suffered a concussion and a cut over his right eye. He was unconscious for a while but later came to. His physician said Belmonte's horse apparently kicked him in a thigh.

Pineda—despite being tossed—came out of it uninjured, as did Oliveras. Yvetot also walked away without injury.

Owned by Sigmund Sommer, Autobiography had won $384,809 the past three years and it was estimated he would be worth more than a million dollars in stud fees.

A crowd of 46,121 watched long shot Queen's Hustler win.

Japanese Purchase

ARCADIA, Calif., Feb. 20 (AP).—Shigeo Yoshida of Hokkaido, Japan, was the man who purchased the star mare Typecast for a record $725,000, trainer Tommy Doyle disclosed yesterday.

At the recent Westerly Stud dispersal sale, the 7-year-old Typecast, winner of an Eclipse Award as the nation's best mare in 1972, was purchased by George Harris, acting as an agent representing an agency.

Although the Heron Bloodstock Agency for which Harris submitted the bid is located in England, it was representing Yoshida.

The Scoreboard

TOBOGGAN.—At Oberhof, East Germany, East Germans swept the titles at the world championships as Margit Schumann captured the women's single-seater title and East German girls took the following four places.

Hans Rinn added the world trophy to his European title in the men's single-seater event and three other East Germans swept the next three places.

In the double-seater, victory went to Horst Hiernlein and Reinhard Bredow.

TENNIS.—At Salisbury, Md., America's four seeded players advanced in the national indoor open championships by beating foreign competitors. Jimmy Connors beat Edison Mandarino of Brazil, 6-3, 6-0; Alex Mayer struggled past Milan Holicek of Czechoslovakia, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Clark Graebner ousted Patricio Cornejo of Chile, 6-3, 6-3, and Brian Gottfried beat Australian Ian Fletcher, 6-3, 6-2.

Spain's Juan Gisbert and West German Karl Meiler were the foreign seeds gaining the second round. Gisbert had little trouble in sweeping to a 6-2, 6-2 verdict over outclassed American Roy Barth and Meiler cruised to a 6-3, 6-2 verdict over American Raz Reid.

GOLF.—At Panama City, Roberto de Vicenzo of Argentina shot a 74 to win the $30,000 Panama Open for the fourth time. His 271 total for the 72 holes was 17 under par on the Panama Golf Course. Peter Oosterhuis, of the British Ryder Cup team, also shot a 74 for second place with 278. Vicente Fernandez of Argentina, also with 74, was th'rd at 281.

At Pompano Beach, Fla., Sandra Palmer sank a five-foot putt to birdie the first hole of a sudden-death playoff and defeat Betty Burfeindt in the Pompano Beach LPGA classic. Miss Burfeindt, who rolled in an eight-foot putt on the 18th hole of regulation play to gain the tie after 54 holes at one-under-par 215, bogeyed the sudden-death hole. Joanne Carner was third in the $35,000 tournament with a par 216.

BOXING.—At Philadelphia, heavyweight Ernie Terrell scored a first-round technical knockout when he floored Bill Drovers of Montreal three times in the first round.

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U.S. STUDENT to babysit 10 hours per week. Live in. Paris: 027-09-60.

Observer

Communal Scarsdale

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—In "Armed Love" (Bantam, $1.25) Elia Katz tours a number of experiments in group living and gives us a picture of commune life that is memorable and sad.



Baker

If this is the alternative to the bourgeois humdrum of nuclear family life in the birth-controlled age, what is left for American romantics to pine for? That group joke of so many a trendy youth-market movie, the affluent family in Scarsdale, seemed merely to be reproducing itself in most of the communes Katz saw.

In most of the groups Katz observed, the children of rat-racing, square, middle-aged Scarsdale Dad and all-hung-up Mom were loyal to the family caricature. Although communal characteristics varied, Katz found greed, eagerness for popular success, male tyranny, ego assassinations, sexual hypocrisy, social bullying and escapism all fairly common. Sound like the sociologists' indictment of life in the two-car suburbs?

Well, not altogether. Communards prefer jeans to flannel, as we know, and drugs to alcohol. Television doesn't seem to occupy them much, nor movies, nor books, nor much of anything else that brings people into contact with the world beyond themselves. Their attention seems to center almost exclusively on themselves.

When it focuses outward, as in a group at Berkeley, its interest is in, naturally, "revolution." "Revolution" is not what politicians think of when they think of revolution, but a fashion that smart people are excited about this season, just as fashionable parents back home are excited about "Last Tango in Paris" or revenue sharing.

* * *

This makes Katz's book sound leaden. It isn't. It is a good piece of reporting in the journalistic tradition of George Orwell, who could not bring himself to report on poverty, life in jail, or migrant labor, until he had forced himself to live in poverty, to go to jail and to toil with the hop pickers. The feel of being dead right, which Orwell's journalism always has, is based in Orwell's personal experience of the lives he describes. For this reason, he never has to fudge or overstate, and because he doesn't, the reader never begins to distrust him.

Katz's material has this Orwellian feel of being dead right, of coming from someone who has been there.

Here he is on the vegetarian fad: "These people who are hung up on their diets are always a little draggy, I have noticed . . . You have to realize that anyone in America who is into the form of self-fascination that requires constant opulence of attention to be paid to the diet, whether the diet is macrobiotic or entirely composed of raw fruits and nuts, is not doing anything other than refining and perfecting the gluttony he grew up with . . . Diet is an inordinately large nuisance recently and it is impossible not to offend. Like the sects of Christianity, the consumers of righteous food know how narrow is the path to good eating."

It is an important book. It shows us again that Rousseau was all wrong, that going back to nature is not what the 18th century cracked it up to be. The effect of the book is far from what the envious aging might anticipate in a report from the world of the commune. It comes through the print as a world of gray monochrome.

No wonder LSD has such a following: it is like the martini on the 6:02. Gaiety seems never to have existed. Activity, perhaps because it implies aggressiveness, seems countenanced only in group rites. Katz's communes teem with people who talk about beauty and love while sending off the page the smell of wet ashes and burlap. And that language they speak! It is so affectedly casual, so boringly obscene, so tedious a monotone, so ponderous a succession of downbeat throwaway lines that one has the sense, after a while, of having been locked for years in a room with a mumbling sleeptalker.

Katz himself often seems infected with the mumble. He must watch himself or this will destroy his talent.

Carnival Time in Basel

By Lyn Shepard

BASEL, (IHT).—This Rhine port is again about to burst into a fit of revelry known as *Fasnacht*.

Basel's three-day gala, perhaps the most bizarre of Europe's annual carnivals, is a spoof on everything human—pompous Swiss values above all.

At the stroke of 4 a.m. on March 12 the nonsense will resume. All city lights will be dimmed suddenly at this *Morgenstreich*, except for the colorful hat lanterns worn by roving fife-and-drum corps in gaudy costumes and grotesque masks. These marching societies, bearing huge transparent lanterns with caricatures painted on them, parade through the old inner city until daybreak.

Each marching corps has been meeting weekly since fall to rehearse music, plan its means of lampooning the past year's establishment blunders, and agree on the group's costume and float design. The largest groups claim more than 600 members.

Favorite Figure

A popular parade figure known as Old Auntie, a paragon of prudery with hoopskirt, lace collar and parasol, sets the tone for Fasnacht. While the carnivals of Mainz and Cologne as well as Munich's Fasching are earning a reputation as seminude carouses, Basel sticks to Old Auntie's script as a full-dress social satire.



Napoleon on parade.

Year after year, the favorite Fasnacht figure is Waggis, an Alsatian peasant with oversized head, enormous eyes, bulbous nose, buck teeth and a dustmop wig. His rumpled hair comes in flaming orange, yellow, red, pink and chartreuse.

With his club, wooden shoes, bowed neckerchief, rosettes, and string bag packed with onions, carrots and pineapples, Waggis embodies the impish Fasnacht spirit. He is an "intriguer," the local phrase for a master of the put-down.

Anyone from Basel will tell you that intriguing is a fine art. By disguising his voice a masked figure can cut friend and foe down to size with absolute impunity. But the artistry comes from the Basel wit, known for its venom although it has lost some of its sting in recent years.

"Intriguing isn't what it used to be," laments café owner Oskar Bisang, who has taken part in the past 46 carnivals. "It isn't enough to be loud. The best intriguers can do it just as skillfully with a well-aimed whisper over a café table."

Besides puckish Waggis and pompous Old Auntie, other prime Fasnacht anti-heroes are Ueli, a court fool with a hideous grin, Harlequin and Pierrot, traditional French clowns, and "the Old Has-Been."

In pre-Reformation days the Basel carnival's "pagan" effort to exorcise the winter drew frowns from Roman Catholic churchmen. But when the Protestant movement took over Basel, it forbade Fasnacht in 1597. It found the festival "unnecessary amusement" for this center of Renaissance culture.

But the reformers found it easier to whitewash the religious art in the Swiss churches than to stamp out Fasnacht. Within a few years the Protestants revived the carnival as a strictly nonsectarian affair, which it remains today.

Though much of the original carnival tradition has survived intact, the wearing of Fasnacht masks dates back only a century. Basel traces its "modern" carnival structure to 1913 when the group system first took shape.

Postwar Carnival

The merriest Fasnacht of all, oldtimers say, occurred in 1946. During this first postwar jubilee, the costumed marchers waded through knee-high confetti.

"We had no reason to celebrate from 1939-45," one long-time resident recalls. "Then everybody let off steam in '46—older people who remembered 'the good old days' and younger ones who knew little about the carnival tradition. The crowd was so large you could hardly move."

Crowding persists today. Some 35 groups with 6,500 members should be marching



Lyn Shepard.

A Waggis intriguing.

through Basel's streets this year. Add many thousands of spectators and the forecast, rain or shine, is the same: milling room only.

Inflation

As inflation has hit Switzerland, Fasnacht costs have mounted accordingly. Big groups such as United Lesser Basel now figure their budgets at more than 100,000 Swiss francs (roughly $27,000). Part of this has been caused by a trend toward prestige floats.

Yet people in Basel insist that their festival still has plenty of room for low-wage earners. Most of the low-income citizens design their own masks and sew their costumes together. The German carnivals, by contrast, are too expensive for the poor and sometimes even the middle class.

Thus Fasnacht, which prefers street celebrations to elite masquerade balls, brings out countless people for whom the carnival becomes life's great passion. Job promotions go begging if it means moving from Basel. Foreigners with Basel wives hear tearful pleas to stay or resettle the family for Fasnacht's sake. Café owners brighten their menus with a daily countdown: "Only 312 days until Fasnacht."

In the months after carnival these fanatics suffer a letdown—a phenomenon described here as "being between Fasnachts." But the coming of fall's gray days brings a new spring to the step and the sound of distant fifing and drumming echoes again in the ears.

PEOPLE: *Betty Friedan Asks Feminists to Free Men*



Betty Friedan ... an appeal.

Betty Friedan has appealed to feminists to help men shed what she called stifling sex-role stereotypes.

Women must begin to help society see men "not as instruments, not as sex objects, not as breadwinners, but as human beings, our brothers," she told the National Organization for Women convention in Washington Monday.

Ms. Friedan, who prefers Ms. to Mrs., helped found NOW seven years ago and is the author of "The Feminine Mystique." NOW, she said, is "the only really vital fast-growing movement for social change in America" and, as the front-runner of a coalition of women's groups, should be the one to move to liberate men, too. "The energies locked in these obsolete sex roles—masculine as well as feminine mystiques—have more to do with the violence in our society than anyone realizes."

* * *

BORN: To actor James Franciscus and his wife Kitty, their third daughter, in Santa Monica, Calif., Monday.

* * *

Arthur Baker refused Laura Alderman's demands they marry so she called off their affair.

Incensed, Baker embarked on a reckless course that ended in York, England, magistrates' court. Miss Alderman told the court that he:

- Shouted through her letter-box;
- Heaped soil on her window sill;
- Hung a pair of his underpants over her window.

He was bound over for two years to keep the peace and she said: "I will never marry him now. I never want to see him again. He's a little twerp."

He is 69. She is 74.

* * *

And speaking of sex and the British: Two teachers are the center of a morals row after disclosing the bare facts of life to school children. Teacher Anna Papajcsik, 25, landed in court Monday on four charges of indecency after exposing her breasts and the lower part of her body to a group of boys and girls aged from 4 to 12 at a children's playground in Swansea, Wales.

"They wanted to know about sex," she told the court. "And as I had been teaching them that the body is not something which is to be ashamed of, I felt that I could not refuse." She was found guilty on all charges.

The second teacher, Guida Casale, stripped naked in front of a class which included young girls at Broolands Technical College in Weybridge. He and two female lecturers who were also present were reprimanded by the college authorities but cleared of misconduct.

* * *

RETIRING: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael F. Ramsey, 68. He is said to have told friends that he would retire at the end of 1974 to make room for a younger man to replace him as head of the Church of England. He reportedly plans to teach theology. CELEBRATING: Katharine Cornell, her 80th birthday, last Friday in Naples, Florida. SENTENCED: Peter Neave, a British merchant seaman, by a Paris court on Saturday, after being found guilty of trying to steal a Van Gogh painting from the Jeu de Paume museum. Neave, 23, from Blyth, England, said he was scandalized at not finding a commemorative plaque on the house where the Dutch painter lived in Montmartre. After a great deal of French wine, he decided to do something about it. He broke a museum window and stole "The Room of the Artist in Arles," only to be caught a few minutes later. He was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, with nine months suspended, and, as he has been in jail since his arrest in November, was immediately released.

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